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THE CHINA PRESS
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YUAN SHIH-K'AI ABANDONS MONARCHY; MOVEMENT TO BE FORMALLY CANCELLED!

FRESH DIVISION IS HURLED AT VERDUN AND DRIVEN BACK

Makes Violent Attack Between Avocourt And Malancourt

IS BADLY CUT UP

Germans' Intention Was To Enlarge Front West Of the Meuse

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 21.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: Our artillery wrecked the enemy's trenches in the Argonnes and destroyed their gas reservoirs, releasing clouds of sulphurous gases. We vigorously bombarded the sector from Avocourt to Malancourt and dispersed gatherings of the enemy north of Bois Montfaucon.

During the day, the Germans, after an intense bombardment with heavy shells, attempted to enlarge their front west of the Meuse. A fresh division, brought from a remote part of the front, made a very violent attack between Avocourt and Malancourt, which was accompanied with squirts of liquid fire. Our curtain-fire, infantry and machine-gun fire smashed the attack, with heavy losses.

There was intermittent artillery activity east of the Meuse.

Our aeroplanes bombarded the railway-station at Dun-sur-Meuse, where considerable concentrations of enemy troops were observed. An enemy aeroplane was brought down in the region of Verdun.

Germans Reassert Claim To Mort Homme Capture

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, March 20.—The correspondent of the Berliner Lokalanzeiger reports from the front that the French, in order to maintain the spirits of the population, affirm that the height of Mort Homme is still in French hands. The correspondent declares with absolute certainty that the whole territory designated as Mort Homme on the maps of the French General Staff "1:80000", that is to say, the height 265 and height 295, as well as the district between these two heights, are completely in German hands. The correspondent adds that the French, in order to maintain their affirmation, must have found a new Mort Homme further down in the hinterland.

Dutch Companies Consider Laying Up Their Ships Till Germany Declares Intention

Two Big Boats from Java Already Ordered to Wait In England; Berlin Charges Tubantia Sinking to Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 20.—The Dutch steamship lines contemplate stopping their services, pending the announcement of Germany's intentions.

It is reported that the Rotterdamsche Lloyd and the Netherland steamship companies are considering the question of suspension of their services till Germany's intentions are clarified. The Prins der Netherlanden (9,322 tons) and the s.s. Tambora (5,602 tons), homeward bound from Java, have been ordered to await instructions at Falmouth.

The Hague, March 20.—The Foreign Office denies the statement made by the Nieuwe van den Dag that the Netherlands Government has sent a very severe Note to Germany concerning the sinking of the Tubantia, but five Ministers, including the Minister for Foreign Affairs, conferred yesterday at noon with representatives of the shipping companies.

London, March 20.—The Danish steamer Skoosberg has been sunk and three of her crew drowned.

Copenhagen, March 20.—The Norwegian steamer Kong Inge has left Frederikshavn for Leith.

Berlin Suggests British Submarine Sunk Tubantia

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, March 20.—The Koelnische Volkszeitung reports that several unobjectionable witnesses stated shortly before and after the sinking of the steamer Tubantia that a British submarine was observed near the Noordhinder light-ship. There is good reason to suppose that the British submarine sank the Tubantia.

Count Reventlow, in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, expresses the suspicion that a British submarine sank the Tubantia, taking into consideration the affirmation of the Dutch officers who saw the course of the torpedo. Count Roventlow recalls that several times, in similar cases, it was highly probable that British submarines destroyed neutral steamers, while at the same time the British press spread reports to the effect that a German submarine was responsible for the deed, in order to sow ill-feeling against Germany in neutral countries.

The American Consul at Stuttgart, Mr. Schilling, who was on board the Tubantia with his family, who were all saved, was on his way to Rio de Janeiro, according to a report from Stuttgart, in order to act in Rio as representative of the New York Life Insurance Company. Mr. Schilling is an American citizen. He stated that the Tubantia was not torpedoed, but that she struck a mine.

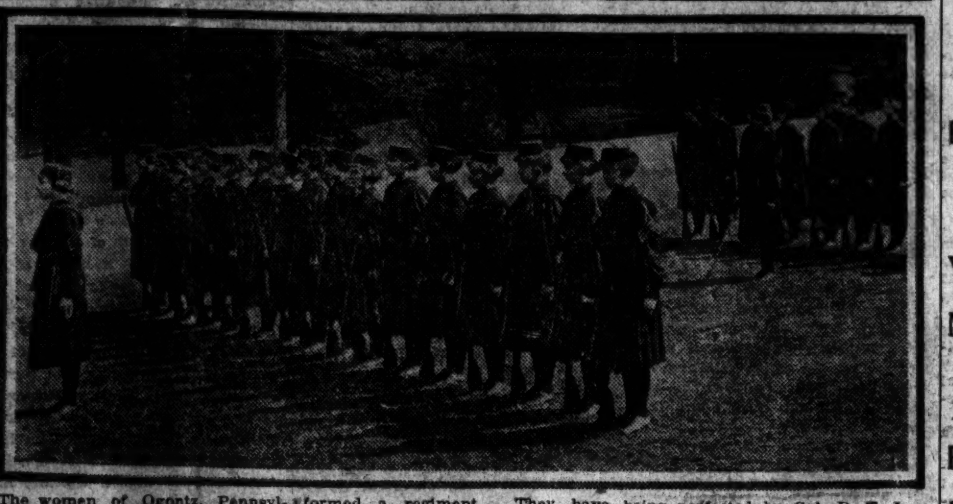
Competent German authorities state that from March 1 to 18, 1916, German submarines sank 19 enemy ships, of about 40,000 tonnage.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes a semi-official statement concerning the German submarine U. 27. British newspapers reported that this submarine, after sinking the Arabic, was destroyed the same evening. The survivors of the submarine admitted they sunk the Arabic.

The newspapers therefore inferred that the German report about the declarations made under oath by the captain and other members of the crew of the submarine was materially impossible and untrue. The semi-official comment on these reports states that the American Government has in hand attested copies of the witnesses' declarations, made on January, 21, 1915, under oath, before a judge, that the German submarine U. 27 is safe in a German port.

In the Reichstag the National Liberal party brought in the following bill: "Considering that Britain makes war not only against the armed forces of Germany, but since it has taken measures in order to impede the provision of Germany with victuals and raw materials, in order to submit Germany to hunger, to which purpose Britain brutally violates international law and uses force against neutral countries; considering further, that Germany is able by unlimited and regardless submarine warfare to increase the British lack of tonnage, so that sufficient provision of the British nation with victuals and raw materials can be made extraordinarily difficult and perhaps impossible; considering that such warfare would soon bring a victorious end to the war, the Imperial Chancellor is required to enter into no arrangements with other countries which would hinder us in an unlimited use of the submarine weapon and to make such use of the submarines, soon, against enemy trading-ships, with the exception of passenger ships, as results from the peculiarity of this weapon." This bill is seconded by the Conservative and the Center parties.

Women Form Regiment for Military Training



The women of Ogontz, Pennsylvania, believe in military preparedness to such an extent that they have formed a regiment. They have adopted the regular U. S. Army manual of arms for drilling and are being perfected by Col. D. T. Landon, U.S.A. This picture shows a part of the regiment at drill.

FIXED BAYONETS ON CONSTABLES' RIFLES

Chinese Cops In Central District Keep Weapons Ready For Robbers

Comment was aroused in the downtown district last night by the appearance of the Chinese constables on their beats with fixed bayonets on their rifles. The explanation given for this was that it gave the men a better chance if it came to a battle with armed robbers and also the bayonets gave them more confidence in themselves.

It is supposed that the primary cause was the robbery that occurred on Monday night, when a watchman was killed and $8,000 stolen from an opium shop.

The Sikhs went about last night with their rifles as usual. The bayonets were used only in the Central District.

HAD RAIN FOR SALE; DELIVERED THE GOODS

At Least San Diego Got The Water It Wanted, and Now Must Pay $10,000

Los Angeles, February 18.—The supposition that rain comes down because it listeth is officially refuted in San Diego, where $10,000 may have to be paid out of the city treasury by way of shattering the old belief that Mother Nature is responsible.

The City Attorney has ruled that the city must pay Charles Hatfield that sum for filling the Morena Dam. Hatfield is a rainmaker. He went to San Diego some weeks ago and spoke somewhat as follows:

"I notice you don't have very much of an average rainfall here. I'd like to make rain for you."

"Fill Morena Dam," said the councilmen, and they all laughed. Morena Dam had never been more than a third filled.

"All right," said Hatfield "for $10,000."

Still laughing, they agreed.

Hatfield erected his tower near the dam, put his galvanized iron tanks on top of them, wrapped the tanks with tar paper, and poured in his chemical fluid. He was off in the mountains and the city forgot him. The councilmen were measuring the treasury resources and thinking about appropriations—but never about the $10,000—when it began to rain.

Someone brought down word that the water at Morena Dam was higher than it ever had been.

"Hatfield isn't doing it," the councilmen said. "Everybody's getting rain these days."

But when the downpour continued, and the flood followed, some favored paying Hatfield $5,000 and calling it quits. But Hatfield is sure he will get his $10,000.

What his chemicals are, he has never revealed. The tar paper, collecting heat, causes the liquid to evaporate in the day time, and at night he applies enough heat to produce the same result. Ascending columns of vapor from the tanks have the power, he says, to attract moisture even to the dryest spot.

Union Church Guild Hears Talk on Lovers In Dickens' Novels

Mr. H. Speakman Says Great Writer Described All Forms of Passion

Lovers in Dickens Novels was the subject of an interesting paper read last night by Mr. H. Speakman before the Literary and Social Guild of the Union Church. There was a good attendance of Dickens lovers in spite of the counter-attraction of the A.D.C. just across the street. Mr. Speakman commented on the fact that no-one before had taken the trouble to go into this phase of the numerous Dickens' novels.

"If it be true of a novel," he said, "that to obtain popular favor the element of love must enter the story, then Dickens may be said to have deserved the favor of all who read his books, for not only are lovers numerous in his larger works, but they figure in his shorter pieces also. Lovers young, middle aged and elderly, lovers of all sorts of temperaments and dispositions, crowd his works."

Mr. Speakman catalogued the Dickens lovers under the following heads: the young and romantic, the middle aged and romantic, the humorous, the serious and heavy, the bucolic, the mercenary and the phlegmatic. He then gave examples of each species.

One of the examples cited was the hopeless passion of Sydney Carton for Lucie Manette which led him to sacrifice his life. As one of the humorous love affairs he introduced the immortal Sam Weller and his pessimistic father who had seen so much of women that he advised his offspring against them. The mercenary love cited was Mr. Bumble who after he found out that he married a vizen, mused sadly.

"I sold myself for six tea spoons, a pair of sugar tongs, and a milk jug, with a small quantity of second hand furniture and twenty pound in money. I went very reasonable, cheap—dirt cheap."

The last character was Mr. Barkis who sent the famous message to his beloved Peggotty informing her that "Barkis was willin'."

PROHIBIT LUXURIES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 21.—The King has signed a proclamation prohibiting the import of luxuries, including motor cars, motor cycles, musical instruments and spirits, except brandy and rum.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 54.2 and the minimum 41.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 65.6 and 47.0.

KAISER DISAPPROVES RAIDING BY ZEPPELINS

One Reason Tirpitz Resigned, Says Times Man; He Had Long Wished To Go

Light is thrown on the resignation of von Tirpitz by the following, from the London Times of February 18. Incidentally it shows that the "Scandinavian Correspondent" evidently was in possession of extremely valuable inside information when he wrote.

"Von Tirpitz has been inclined to retire," says a Scandinavian correspondent, writing in the Times of conditions in Germany, "but his staff so far has persuaded him to remain.

"His inspired press campaign against the Chancellor is not only carried on by von Reventlow, but various foreign newspapers have been furnished with insidious articles. It is, however, reported that the Kaiser shares the views of the diplomatists, and disapproves of the Zeppelin raids on England, which, in his opinion, are senseless, being of no military importance and only calculated to make friendly relations with Great Britain more difficult after the war.

"This eventuality is still hoped for in German diplomatic circles, which cling to the belief that a peace, whatever its outward appearance, can be so arranged as to create future trouble between Great Britain and Russia.

"The German diplomatic service is still a favorite object of abuse among the German public. It is now understood Colonial Secretary Solf regards himself as the only possible Foreign Secretary after the war, and is confident of defeating the ambitions of Count von Bernstorff."

HUGHES IS MADE P. C.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 21.—The Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, has been sworn in as a Privy Councillor.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 23
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava Mar. 24
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Mar. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Mar. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Mar. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Mar. 30

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Mar. 25
Per O.S.K. s.s. Manila M. Apr. 5
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado M. Apr. 9

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone..... Mar. 23
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore..... Mar. 26
Per M.M. s.s. Polynesien Mar. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Apr. 2

Mails to Arrive:—

The Canadian mail of March 4 was due at Yokohama on March 18, and here tomorrow per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

The American mail left Kobe on Tuesday, March 21, and is due to arrive here today at or about 10 a.m. per M.M. s.s. Amazone.

GROWING ANGER OF SOUTH ONE REASON FOR THE DECISION

Fear of Foreign Intervention Given As Another Excuse for Act

WILL TSAI AO QUIT?

Many Well-Informed Think Rebellion Will Continue

REPUBLIC AGAIN!

Li Yuan-hung Will Remain Vice-President; The Situation

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, March 22.—Owing to the unfavorable developments in the Liangkwang Provinces, coupled with the fear of foreign intervention, the monarchy will be formally cancelled, either today or tomorrow. Hsu Shih-chang will resume the office of Secretary of State and Tuan Chi-jui will become Supreme Commander, unless Yunnan, Kweichow and Kwangsi lay down their arms after the cancellation of the monarchy.

Li Yuan-hung will remain Vice-President. Yuan Shih-k'ai has ordered the return to the State Council of all memorials and petitions concerning the monarchy.

Council Asked Cancellation

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 22.—It is reliably reported that, at a meeting of the leaders of the Tsanchengyuan, yesterday, it was decided to request Yuan Shih-k'ai to cancel the monarchy, in view of the serious situation in the South. The Yahsiya Jihpao in a rather ambiguous announcement, says that the chief executive has decided to return to the Tsanchengyuan the memorial requesting him to ascend to the throne.

Yuan Shih-k'ai has handed a long mandate to the State Department for promulgation, in which he orders the return of all memorials and petitions in favor of the restoration of a monarchy to the various provinces and the cancellation of the monarchy. It is significant that Li Yuan-hung, Hsu Shih-chang and Tuan Chi-jui were summoned to the Palace today.

There is much speculation as to whether the rebels will lay down their arms after the cancellation of the monarchy. Many well-informed persons are of opinion that the rebellion will not stop.

The Peking Gazette calls attention to the marked absence of Imperial terms in the monarchist papers during the past few days. Their references to the chief executive as Chinshang, or Person on High; Huangshang ,or His Majesty; Shengshang, or Holy Being on High, have not generally been indulged in, the papers contenting themselves with Yunshou, or Number One Head, that is, chief executive.

Similarly, Yuan Ko-ting, who used to be called Huangchangtze, or Crown Prince, is now called Yuantakuangtze, or First Honorable Son of Yuan.

With reference to the reported decision to cancel the monarchy, Reuter's Agency learns from a well-informed source that Hsu Shih-chang will return to office as Secretary of State, while Tuan Chi-jui, who opposed the monarchy and recently has been residing at the Western Hills, will be appointed Minister of War, or to some other important military post.

Hongkong, March 22.—There is an increasing influx of well-to-do Chinese from Canton. At first, the arrivals were mostly women and children, but now men are included.

Gen. Lung in Kwangsi

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, March 21.—General Lung Chin-kwang, a brother of the Com-

British Flower Shop Has Opened Business

Good Start Made With Venture Designed to Assist War Funds

The British Flower Shop, No. 41 Kiangse Road, was opened to the public yesterday. The shop was specially decorated for the occasion and from the minute the doors were opened until they were locked for the night, the place was crowded with purchasers. There was a large stock of flowers of every description.

The shop takes orders for any sort of floral decorations, as well as for potted plants. A novel feature is the special arrangement that has been made to supply men with button-hole bouquets at an attractive flat rate. The manager of the shop and her assistants had all the patronage they could attend to yesterday.

If it holds up as well as is expected, there will be a good, big profit for the war funds.

Mr. Asquith Attends War Council Meeting

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 21.—Mr. Asquith attended a meeting of the War Council today.

Verdun Has Influence On Russian Fighting

Germans' Attacks Intensified; They Lose Zanopotche And Main Supports

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 21.—The intensified fighting on the Russian northern front is considered to be a direct result of the Verdun operations. General Kuropatkin's troops have to undergo heavy artillery fire, followed by violent infantry attacks, especially against the southern positions, where, in the region of Narotsch, the enemy have lost the village of Zanopotche and their trenches at Ostrovliany, the German main points of support in their defensive line on the defile from Lacustre to Narotsch.

Deal Smashing Blow

London, March 21.—The Russian General Ivanoff has dealt the enemy a smashing blow on the Galician front. Following up his success in February, when he took Uscieczka, some 25 miles to the north of Czernowitz, he has now stormed the important bridge-head eastward of Michaleze, which is three miles north-west of Uscieczka.

An official communique issued in Vienna admits that a serious defeat has compelled them to evacuate their fortifications on that part of the Dniester and to retire on the Heights of Zaleszczyki, some 10 miles from Czernowitz, having suffered heavy losses.

The Waste Basket

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manding General of Kwangtung, has been appointed Military Commissioner and Civil Governor of Yunnan. Lung is staying at present with his troops in Kwangsi. The former Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Shanghai, Tsai Nai-huang and the former Prefect of Shuntienfu (Peking) have been appointed Directors of the Office for Defensive Affairs of the Province of Kwangtung.

In consideration of the present situation, the two weeks leave granted to the Commanding General of Hunan, Tang Hsiang-min, on account of his mother's death, has been withdrawn.

The Commanding General of Anhui, Ni Tse-chung, arrived in Peking yesterday.

According to a report of the Peking Gazette, the rebel Government of Kwangsi has taken over without resistance the Customs houses at Wuchou, Nanning and Lungchou.

Martial Law In Nanking?

Martial law was declared in Nanking on Tuesday night says a Chinese report.

More Neutrality

The Chinese press reports that it is learned in responsible circles that certain Chiangchuns evidently are discussing plans to remain neutral as between the government and the revolting republicans.

The Five Demands of Kwangsi

Peking, March 19.—The Shuntien Shih Pao reports that the "ultimatum" served on the Ta Huang Ti by Kwangsi contains the following five demands:—

(a) The cancellation of the Empire and the reinstitution of the Republican form of Kuo-ti;

(b) The execution of the principal promoters of the monarchical movement;

(c) The abdication of the Ta Huang Ti;

(d) The convocation of a Legislative body which shall represent and be capable of expressing the authentic "Will of the People"; and

(e) The establishment of an efficient administration which shall satisfy and quiet the troubled mind of the people.

General Lung Chi-kwang

Peking, March 18.—The following interesting report has reached Peking from the South and although it has been impossible to confirm it the prevailing conditions in that part of the country are of such a nature that one is led to the belief that the report is correct, says the Peking correspondent of the Peking and Tientsin Times. It is said that General Lung Chin-kwang, who is in command of the forces who pushed their way into Yunnan, has been lingering in the Poseh district and it is believed that he has been forced to retire from the Yunnan border.

The entry of Kwangsi on the side of the rebels has placed General Lung and his men in a very difficult position and there are those who believe that both he and his brother, Lung Chi-kwang, Chiangchun of Kwangtung, will be persuaded to throw in their lot with the rebels, owing to their being close relations of General Lung Yu-ting.

The report continues that Kwangsi and Hunan have been wavering for some time past and have been watching each other with the object of ascertaining which side the other would take. Now that Kwangsi has shown that it is in sympathy with the Yun-Kwei rebels it is believed that Hunan will also go against the Government.

Assaults on Japanese

According to local reports it is stated that the inhabitants of Changsha came in conflict with a number of Japanese merchants in that city which resulted in several Japanese being wounded. The Japanese representative is said to have adopted a very strong attitude with the result that the Chinese have agreed to indemnify the Japanese for any losses, etc. sustained and it is believed that an amicable settlement will be arrived at.

Government Transport Sunk

An Ichang telegram reports:—The steamer Tachuan, which was transporting the Northern forces between Wanhsien and Chungking, was sunk on March 16 by a shell fired by bandits at a place about 160 Chinese miles above Fengtuhsien, in Szechuen.

Chinese Press Reports

The Shun Pao:—Kwangtung has requested the government to despatch the Shangtung and Anhui selected troops to relieve the situation in Kwangtung.

The mother of Tong Hsiang-min, Chiangchun of Hunan, has died. General Tong has asked for leave, but the government is urging him to remain at his post, especially at this critical time.

The Min Pao:—The Chinese merchants in the Southern islands have remitted $2,000,000 to the Yunnan government in addition to the sum of $1,000,000 which they remitted at the beginning of the Yunnan movement.

The Kwangsi republican army has marched from Wuchow into Kwangtung and has already captured a few cities in the western part of Kwangtung.

The China Times:—Chu Fuh-chuen, Military Commissioner of Nanshao, Kwangtung, has revolted against the government and joined hands with the republicans.

AUSTRIANS EVACUATE TRENCH TO RUSSIANS

Damaged By Blasting; Claim That All Other Attacks Were Repulsed

HUSBAND BERLIN'S FOOD

Butter and Potatoes Can Now Only Be Bought With Cards; Guard Minors' Wages

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Berlin, March 20.—The Admiralty reports: Yesterday afternoon, a German naval air squadron abundantly bombarded military establishments in Dover, Deal and Ramsgate, in spite of a violent fire from the land batteries and attacking enemy aeroplanes. Numerous hits, with excellent results, were observed. All the aeroplanes returned safely.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram. —Vienna, March 18.—Russian theater. —The Russian artillery has been active on the Dniester and Bessarabian fronts. The bridge-head of Usciesko, during the night, was under mine-thrower fire.

The enemy, after an artillery preparation, blew up a mine and then delivered a hand-grenade attack. Owing to the mine blasting, the trench was evacuated, but all other attacks were repulsed. Some Russians were made prisoners.

Italian theater.—Relative calm prevailed on the lower Isonzo. Austro-Hungarian naval aeroplanes repeatedly attacked and bombarded the Italian batteries at the mouth of the Sdobba. Goerz has again been shelled by the heaviest artillery.

The Austro-Hungarian troops successfully continued their attacks at the Tolmein bridge-head; they crossed the road from Selo to Ciginy and advanced westwards of St. Maria. Counter-attacks of the Italians against the conquered positions were repulsed.

South of Mrzlivrh, the enemy have been driven from their fortified positions; the Italians fled to Gabrije. In these engagements, 283 Italian prisoners were made.

The Italian artillery fire was of increased intensity in the Fella region and extended to the Carnia ridge. The Dolomites front, especially the region of the Col-di-Lana, the positions near Marter in the Sugana valley and various places of the Tyrol front were shelled by the enemy's artillery.

Hospital Ship Sunk

Vienna, March 19.—The Admiralty reports: The Austro-Hungarian hospital ship Elektra was torpedoed on March 18 by an enemy submarine, without any warning. There was clear weather and sunshine when the submarine made its attack.

One sailor was drowned and two Red Cross nurses seriously wounded. It is impossible to imagine a crasser violation of international law on the sea.

On the same day, an Austro-Hungarian submarine torpedoed a French destroyer of the Fourche type (launched 1910-1912, 770 tons). The destroyer sank in one minute.

Berlin, March 20.—Beginning from today, the Berlin population can buy butter and potatoes only with butter and potato cards. The ration has been raised to 135 grams of butter per week and 10 pounds of potatoes for each 12 days. This measure is only temporary until the general distribution suffers no more deficiency.

The Commander of Berlin has issued a decree that persons of minor age shall be paid only 18 Marks weekly out of their wages, as a maximum. Of the surplus, they are only allowed to dispose of one-third, while the rest has to be deposited by the employer at a savings bank and cannot be withdrawn during the war.

This measure was taken in view of the exceptionally high wages which were often wasted, owing to the parents or tutors being at the front.

The Governor-General of Belgium, General von Bissing, answering a Lent pastoral letter of Cardinal Mercier, which was read in the churches of the diocese of Malines, sent to him on March 15, the following letter: "I was assured by those who were entrusted with the governing of the Catholic Church that, after your return from Rome, you would guard entire moderation, so that I could expect that your Eminence would abstain from any manifestations which could again set in confusion the minds of the easily excitable Belgian population.

"For this reason, I omitted to discuss the collective letter of the Belgian bishops and the abusive political advantage you took from the free conduct obtained by the Holy Father for church purposes only. In the pastoral letter, your Eminence has discussed political questions. Against this proceeding I must energetically protest.

"Your Eminence, in the pastoral letter, speaks of the possibility that the decision you hoped for may be obtained by propagating infectious diseases. In view of these circumstances and the patience observed by me hitherto, any instigation against legitimate authority granted to the occupying power in accordance with international law and effected under the protection of the liberty of worship, will be persecuted without mercy."

General von Bissing further will no more leave to the Cardinal the right of punishing priests' offences, since the Cardinal himself gives examples of disobedience. The Governor finally warns Cardinal Mercier to leave all political propaganda alone.

Greece Claims N. Epirus

According to the Milan paper Il Secolo, a Greek royal decree declares the province of North Epirus definitely an interrant part of the Greek Empire and introduces the Greek law and administration in these provinces.

The German steel syndicate in February shipped 282,269 tons, in January 282,784 tons and in February, 1915, 266,905.

A German-French understanding has been reached in regard to the transport of gravely wounded and sick German and French prisoners of war to Switzerland. The negotiations were initiated by the Holy Father and were fostered by the traditional hospitality of Switzerland.

The transfer of prisoners of war began on January 25, with the transport of the sick. Up to now, 364 Germans, including 7 officers and 44 non-commissioned officers and an equal number of French, have been lodged in Switzerland. A German proposal in regard to the extension of the understanding to civil prisoners has been accepted by the French authorities, on general terms.

"From whatever side one considers the question of the procedure of the British Government, it must be called an unheard-of breach of law, by which a reckless game is played with the sympathies of Neutrals. Thus the Amsterdam Handelsblad criticises the explanations given by Reuter in regard to the confiscation of securities on the road to neutral countries. The Handelsbald points out that the British explanations are without value.

The securities would not be liable to confiscation, even if they were German property, since Britain has never declared securities and commercial paper coupons to be contraband of war. The Handelsblad most energetically protests against this practice of seizing securities belonging to neutrals on the road from a neutral to a neutral country.

The paper adds that the British explanation only proves the intention to continue this practice and that such reasons as given only jeer at those whose interests are gravely damaged. This becomes particulary true when one considers the British announcement that a prize court shall decide whether securities belong to neutrals or not.

'Hard To Keep Calm'

The Handelsblad states: "It is hard to keep calm in the face of the explanations given by Reuter, for everything which is said there is a flagrant and written untruth." The paper states that already several million Florins, being *bona fide* property of Dutchmen, have been seized by the British. The Handelsblad declares that the British authorities just seize at haphazard and only wish to damage the Dutch trade.

It is semi-officially stated in Munich that the Bavarian Minister of the Interior, Count von Hertling, presided over the committee for foreign affairs in the German Federal Council. The German Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, reported about the present situation. The Chancellor's report was inspired by a firm and unshaken will to weather the storm of the war to a victorious end. All members of the committee unanimously agreed and expressed their full confidence.

The Paris paper Humanite, on March 14, published complaints of the French workers about the present labor conditions. Thus, women working in the electric factory in Menilmont, are paid 20 centimes an hour and are heavily fined for the smallest offences. The women working in a factory making paper boxes are paid 35 centimes an hour and within one hour they have to paint 80 boxes.

The sewing women now receive 50 centimes for work for which one Franc was paid before the war, although needles, thread and light have become much more expensive. In a grenade-factory, where only women are at work, the daily pay is 2.25 Francs for boring and 2.50 for packing.

The Humanite asks how these unfortunate women can manage to live when all prices are much higher than before. The paper adds that the fathers, husbands and sons of these women, being away at the front, some French employers think that they are now allowed to act as they please.

The Socialist member of the Reichstag, Goehre, has been promoted lieutenant. Goehre volunteered for the army, although he had already passed the age limit for army service. He has taken part in the Russian campaign and was present when Warsaw and Grodno were conquered.

Count Dohna's Pride

Count Dohna-Schlodien, while staying in his castle of Mallmitz, near Sagan, said in a speech: "I wish you could feel what I have experienced. Maybe, it was the greatest thing a man can experience. I have seen what Germans are capable of doing. You can imagine my feelings on the day when I had eight British captains before me and told them: 'These are the ways of the German fleet.' The captains were unable to answer, but they obeyed.

"When we had despatched Lieutenant Berg with the Appam and the Westburn the time had come for us to return home."

Count Dohna finally described the extraordinarily kind reception by the Emperor at headquarters and, concluding, said: "I only did my duty."

The State Secretary of Finance, Dr. Helfferich, introduced to the Reichstag the budget and the new war taxes. Dr. Helfferich ipsisted upon the necessity of particular economy in the budget. He said: "We shall put breaks wherever we can."

Dr. Helfferich further insisted upon the necessity for assuring already the regular service of the war loan and said: "This is not red tape; it is nothing but duty and foresight for the coming day."

He pointed out that the increase of revenue by taxation was necessary, although every German firmly expects that peace will also bring financial advantages. After stating that the war expenses are not included in the budget, Dr. Helfferich pointed out that the influence of the war was noticeable by the increase of interest in the public debt, which amounted to 1,268 million Marks last year and now amounts to 2,303 million. The budget balances with a deficiency of 480 million Marks, which is to be covered by new taxes.

Explains German Taxes

The Secretary objected against the critics who said that formerly no new taxes were contemplated during the war. In fact, the Secretary said that new taxes would be avoided as long as the regular budget, together with the service of public debt, balanced without them.

The Secretary further answered the critics who reproached lack of originality with regard to the new taxes. He urged the Reichstag to expedite these bills, since every week during which the new taxes are in vigor, the service of the war debt would be facilitated by 10 million Marks.

The Secretary compared the financial power of Germany during the war with that of her enemies. Germany, up to now, has raised 25 milliard Marks of war loans, France not even 10, Britain 18 to 19, of which 15 milliard were a short term floating debt, while all German loans are a consolidated debt. At the same time, the war cost during the months of January and February became lower than 2 milliard.

The German savings banks now contain 500 million Marks of deposits more than in 1914 and, besides, 4,500 million have been drawn from them for war loan instalments. The Secretary insisted that the enemies' campaign of defamation extends even into Germany; the enemies paid agents to disseminate rumors in order to damage the war loan subscriptions.

The Secretary reminded the Reichstag of the battle now raging around Verdun and said: "Our troops have a right to expect from us that we at home prove worthy of them and that everybody at home contributes according to his means to gain victory and peace." The Reichstag applauded the speech and adjourned.

Foreign papers are spreading reports that Essen was heavily damaged by enemies' air attacks and that the Essen railway station was bombed. These reports are a free invention, as stated by competent German authorities.

The Dresdner Bank has declared a dividend of 6%, the same as last year.

Reports from Geneva state that a German aviator shot down a French aeroplane of the newest type, piloted by the best French aviator Guyener. Guyener was wounded in the left arm and the face, but was, however, rescued by the French in their lines.

Enver Is Satisfied

Reports from Constantinople state that Enver Pasha has returned most satisfied from his inspection voyage through Syria, Palestine and Arabia, down to Medina. Everywhere he was received enthusiastically by the entire population. He noted the enormous progress made recently, especially in Syria and Palestine, where new automobile roads and new communications were established.

He found the towns embellished, hygienic installations having been made and a large number of schools, military and private hospitals built. The Turks and Arabs live in perfect harmony and reports spread by the enemy about riots in Syria are a simple invention.

The Kaiser wrote a letter to Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, expressing regrets for Tirpitz' resignation and thanking him for the excellent services he had rendered to his country during his long career as creator and organiser of the German navy. The Emperor at the same time ordered that Tirpitz' name shall continue in the Navy list. He further bestowed upon him the Star of Grand Commander of the Order of the House of Hohenzollern, with swords.

The following subscriptions have been made to the fourth German war loan: Provinzialverband Brandenburg 21.5 million Marks, Lebensversicherungsgesellschaft Friedrich Wilhelm in Berlin 20 million Marks.

A serious accident happened on the new Berlin Underground Railway, which is now under construction. Workmen covering the tunnel with concrete from below, agree that they noticed that water entered through the ceiling. When they were trying to block up the opening, the whole ceiling collapsed over a length of several meters and the water entered profusely.

The whole tunnel is flooded for a length of several kilometers. The fire brigade is at work. Three persons at first missing have been rescued. The damage will be repaired in a short time.

The Reichsbank publishes the following weekly statement:

	Million Marks	Against last week
Gold reserve	2,458.4	† 0.38
Commercial papers & treasury bills	5,888.0	† 35.0
Circulation of bank notes	6,468.0	— 68.8
Private deposits	2,109.0	—212.0
Gold reserve, covering circulation of bank notes	38%	— 0.4%
Borrowed from loan banks against security	1,552.0	—110.0

The one million in gold brought in by the Moewe is not included in the statement, but, until the judgment of the Prize Court is given, is only deposited in the Reichsbank. The gold brought by the Moewe was contained in 16 cases, of which 14 contained ingots and 2 gold in powder.

The Kaiser has bestowed the order Pour le Merite on Captain Haupt and First Lieutenant Brander, of the 24th Brandenburg infantry regiment, who were the first to enter Fort Douaumont with their companies.

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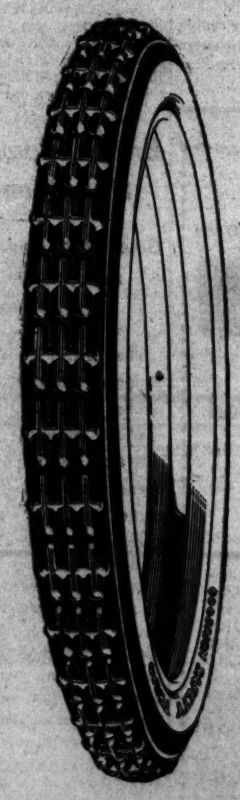

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23 AMERICANS KILLED IN FIERCE STREET BATTLE

1,500 Mexican Bandits Attack New Mexico Town; A Running Fight

BIGGEST RAID YET MADE

By Villa's Orders All Americans Killed—Captain E. T. Williams Wounded

Washington, March 10.—The biggest raid yet made on the Mexican border, led in person by General Villa at the head of a band of 1,500 revolutionists, resulted in the temporary capture of the town of Columbus, New Mexico, the death of 14 civilians, nine soldiers, and a large number of Mexicans, and the wounding of Captain Williams of the 13th Cavalry and scores of other people, after a pursuit on Mexican soil by the American troops yesterday.

It was four o'clock in the morning yesterday when the raiders were first discovered in the little town of Columbus, situated on the border. The attack came as a complete surprise to the population of Columbus. The raiders were first detected by Lieutenant John P. Lucas and a sentry of the cavalry detachment stationed in the town while they were surrounding a house.

Lieutenant Lucas and the sentry immediately opened fire and the resulting fusilade alarmed the town. The citizens were prepared for an emergency and the three troops of cavalry stationed at Columbus hurried to the rescue at once. Fighting was soon in progress all over the city. Colonel Herbert J. Slocum of the cavalry took part in the conflict and in the course of a scuffle had his revolver knocked out of his hand.

For two hours the battle in the streets of the town was kept up. The Mexicans by this time had the worst of the conflict and began a retreat across the border to Mexican territory. The first count of casualties in Columbus revealed the fact that nine American civilians and seven cavalrymen had been killed, while dead Mexicans were picked up all over the town. Scores of soldiers, civilians, and Mexicans were wounded.

Led by Major S.R.H. Tompkins, the cavalrymen, 250 strong, started out in pursuit of the fleeing Mexicans. The soldiers vowed that they would capture the whole band of raiders, but they soon discovered that they were hopelessly outnumbered. The strength of the band was seen to be at least 1,500 men. Three times during the chase the whole force of Mexicans halted and gave battle to the American soldiers. Finally the Americans gave up the futile chase and returned to Columbus. One corporal and a private had been killed and Captain Ezekiel T. William wounded.

After the fighting in Columbus an order signed by Villa was found ordering the killing of all Americans on sight. It has also been learned that prior to raiding Columbus, Villa and his force attacked the Casa Grandes ranch, capturing four Americans and ordering them to be hanged.

Panic prevails among the whole American population along the New Mexico border. At Deming, 30 miles north of Columbus, the largest town in the district, the women and children have taken refuge in the school house while the the men, armed to the teeth have organized a vigilance squad and are ready for any eventualities. An attack is feared.

It develops that when Villa and his band attacked Columbus, they set fire to several houses in the town, expecting the flames to aid them in their work of murder and destruction.

In the fighting that followed, women, armed with rifles and revolvers took part and gave a good account of themselves. The first American killed was a civilian. The townspeople and a few soldiers held the town for over an hour before cavalry reinforcements arrived in sufficient number to drive out the raiders.

The raid is regarded generally as an effort on the part of Villa to force intervention by the United States. He probably figures that in this way the Carranza government can be best ousted from power,

In army circles the pursuit of the bandits by the American troops is not regarded as intervention but is rather looked upon as a punitive expedition. General Carranza, provisional president of Mexico, does not consider the pursuit an invasion of Mexican territory but justifies the American soldiers in their action. This view of the situation is concurred in by government officials.

The Mexican force which raided Columbus is believed to have numbered only 500 men, being reinforced as it retreated into Mexican territory until it was 1,500 strong.

French Finance Minister Visits First Line Trenches

This interesting picture shows M. Millerand, the French Minister of Finance, leaving one of the first line trenches in northern France after a recent tour of inspection. Note that M. Millerand is wearing one of the steel helmets supplied to French troops in the field to guard against head wounds from shrapnel.

Scenes on the Way To The Relief Of Kut

By Edmund Candler

(British Correspondent in Mesopotamia.)

We have entered the oldest country in the world. We arrived at Bussorah (67 miles from the sea) on December 31, and the same night we transhipped into two paddle steamers. These vessels are taking us upstream to Imam Ali-Gherbi, the point where we concentrate for the advance.

Kurnah, where we anchored in the morning, is the reputed site of the Garden of Eden; for evidence we were shown the tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil. Here the old channel of the Euphrates joins the Tigris. The date groves which stretch for some four miles upstream are the last outpost of fertility.

Upstream the Biblical tradition holds. The second night we moored by Ezra's Tomb, a domed shrine silhouetted among the palms in the clear starlight. One could not help moralising upon the new lap we were pursuing in the continuity of history when one heard a Lowlander of Perth point out the scribe's resting place to his mate as "yon corner hoos."

'This Satan-Like Land'

Navigation above Ezra's Tomb until one reaches Amara (not to be confounded with Kut-el-Amara), where the stream widens, becomes slow and difficult. The Indian sepoy regards both the country and its inhabitants with equal contempt. "It passeth my understanding," the Afridi added, "why the Siriar should desire this Satan-like land."

I agreed with him that, judged by merely physical considerations, the country was not worth the ammunition spent on it, though the wise Siriar might find the means of rendering it fertile. There were examples of worse soil in the Punjab that had been made not merely fruitful but equal to the best. This he admitted. "The people are not cultivators," he explained. "They are merely merchants."

"Do you know anything of their language?" I asked. He smiled. "I know enough to tell them to fetch water and to clear out," he said. "That is sufficient for such a people." And he laughed a laugh which implicity embraced the Sahib's contempt with his own.

Soap Street

Amara, thirty-one miles upstream from Qalat-Salin, is the most considerable town between Bussorah and Bagdad. It is now teeming with tribesmen and all the flotsam and jetsam which follows in the wake of the war. The British flag flies over the Turkish barracks, and the wounded British Tommy, seated on his bench in his blue hospital suit, surveys the Tigris with the same complacency as he has watched the waters of the Nile, Seine, or Thames.

The bazaar is spacious and stone-roofed, some 35ft. in height, as in Bagdad, and the crafts are localised, as in all the cities of the East. At every turning from the main thoroughfare the street names are inscribed in English beside the Arabic characters. There is an opportunity here for an imaginative touch, but one finds a nomenclature which is truly British. The Sook-al-Gazareen of the Arabs has become plain "Butchers'-street"; the Sook-al-Khabareen, "Bakers'-street." "Sapper-street," "Pontoon-street," 'Soap-street" proclaim the needs of the hour as if the scribe of Haroun al Raschild had never existed.

It is the Turks we are fighting, but it is a significant comment upon the length and strength of the British arm and the complexities of administration upon which we enter with a light heart that there is not a Turk visible among the thousands of newly made subjects of the King at Amara. All this motley of tribes and religions, with their conflicting interests, policies, and creeds, is incidental. Judging by the past, everything will be straightened out all right.

In the meanwhile, Amara is a mere ripple in the Mesopotamian backwater; ahead of us, 150 miles up the river, is the Turk.

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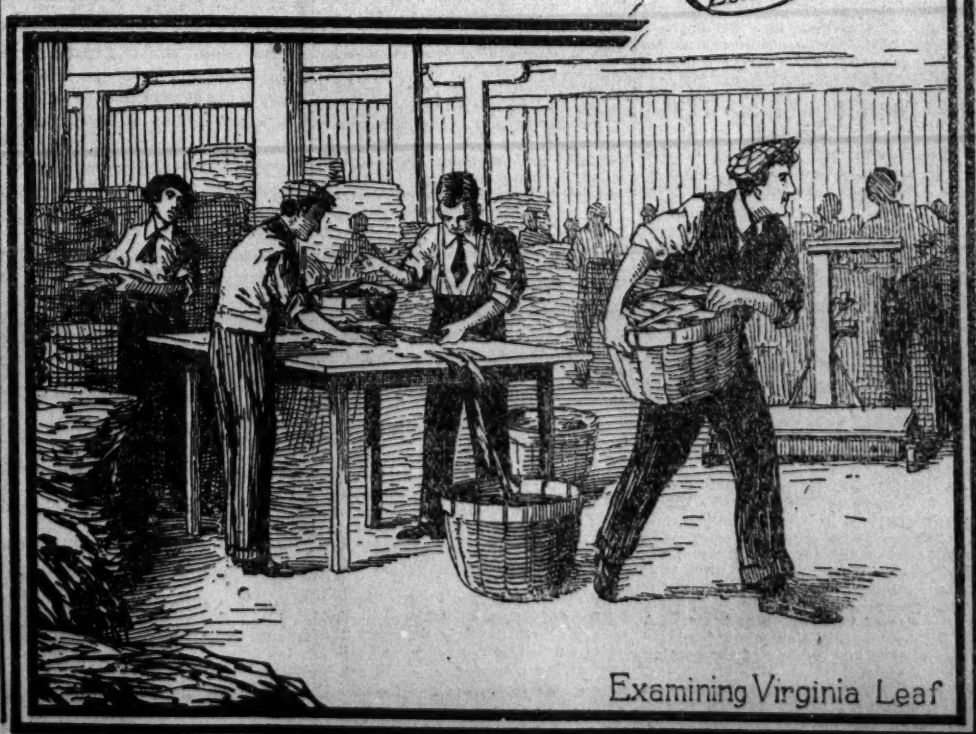

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TAUGHT BY LIFE AND LOVE

Joan, Pauline and Dora in the Post-Graduate Course of Bogardus

Through one evening's brief discourse on draw poker, John Bogardus acquires an illuminating acquaintance with his father. It takes long years of sailing around the world, of minglings in strange ports, and of rather special adventures with Joan, Pauline and Dora to bring him to a knowledge of himself. In a new novel, "John Bogardus" (Century Company), George Agnew Chamberlain, author of "Home" and "Through Stained Glass," follows the processes of Bogardus's education.

John's father is professor of Romance languages in a great American university. He has intended that his boy shall succeed him in place and far surpass him in equipment, and to this end he has given John eight years of study and association abroad. It is this period of separation which has turned father and son into strangers. There is no living mother to act as an intermediary. And even after the draw poker introduction to the real man behind the professor, John finds himself thinking far from the line of his intended future. He turns from the classroom to the world at large.

New York claims this adventurer for a curious hour. But Joan awaits him up the road, with the call of youth, and to her he goes unknowingly, on foot, like a tramp with breeding. He sails with her a boat on a summer lake, leaves her with a summer kiss, fares west by rough stages, finds Pauline at the Coast, and then, circling the earth, is back in New York at the moment for Dora.

It is not so simple a journey as, thus summarized, it seems. Changing minds go with the changing scenes. The problems of life, love, faith, marriage and the personal example are ever with him. Everything, everybody, helps to mould him, even to the charming little twins, boy and girl, to whom he tells delightful fairy stories in San Francisco, and so discovers his vocation as a writer. The sophistication of Dora and the bright wilfulness of an isolated New Jersey seaside, a summer, and a bungalow for two completes his long post-graduate course and leaves him a man fully armed, ready again for a class room—but not for Romance languages.

"Gentlemen," he says, facing his array of serious students, "I am an apostle." And there we leave him.

"John Bogardus" is a book of extravagant, sometimes of fantastic conceits. Following the lure of its romance, the reader finds, nevertheless, that he is being pretty constantly led through green meadows and by clear streams of thoughtfulness and living philosophy. It would not be surprising to learn that Mr. Chamberlain would rather be remembered for this than for either of his earlier books.

FOR GIRLS OF SIXTEEN

Two Charming Romances of the Ranch, the School, and Great States

Two bright and alluring stories for girls, one new and the other in its third impression, come from the Page Company, Boston, in all the beauty of decorated bindings and color frontispiece pictures.

"The Girl from the Big Horn Country," by Mary Ellen Chase, has one heroine of fetching sixteen, Miss Virginia Hunter. "Six Star Ranch," by Eleanor H. Porter, originally copyrighted in 1913, has six heroines, all around about that witching age.

Miss Virginia leaves her ranch home in Wyoming to go to a girls' school in Vermont. Cordelia, Tilly, Bertha, Elsie and Alma, in Miss Porter's book, go from their school and homes at Sunbridge, N. H., to spend a long summer on the ranch of Genevieve's father in Texas.

In one story, the romance and stir of boarding-school; in the other, five amazed little Easterners seeing the sights and beginning to appreciate the size of the Lone Star State. A double treat, which should please amply the girl readers of the coming springtime.

LIFE OF SHAKESPEARE

Sidney Lee's Famous Work in a New Edition, Much Enlarged

Sidney Lee's "Life of William Shakespeare," first published in 1898, and reprinted in 1909, appears in this year of the Shakespearean tercentenary in an entirely fresh edition, (Macmillans) re-written and enlarged. Its importance to students of the drama and the bard can hardly be overestimated.

In its original form this biography was, for its date, the last word on Shakespeare. Other words have since come out, through further research at Stratford and through examination at Somerset House of some wills of the poet's Stratford friends. This new material has added 250 pages to Dr. Lee's work, bringing the total, with the index, up to nearly 800 pages.

Besides the authenticated facts of Shakespeare's life, this biography contains the reasonable conjectures—offered only as conjectures—which make the story complete; historical and critical notes on the Shakespearean themes; a chapter on autographs, portraits and memorials; descriptions of various editions of the plays and notes on the editors; considerations of the poet's posthumous reputation and his vogue abroad, and many other matters of immediate interest.

The contentions of the Baconians are disposed of with the terseness and positiveness of one who believes in their absolute absurdity.

BITS OF BOOKISH NEWS

Arthur Ruhl's story of warlands experiences, "Antwerp to Gallipoli," is announced among the Scribner publications for early March. Mr. Ruhl was in Belgium in front of the first advance, in Paris when the Germans threatened it most nearly, in Antwerp throughout its bombardment, in Bordeaux while it was the temporary seat of the French Government, in Berlin when the war was about six months advanced, with the English prisoners in the German prison camps, in the trenches at La Bassee, with the Turks in Constantinople and Gallipoli, in the hospitals at Budapest and with the Austrians in Austria and Bulgaria.

Mr. Howell's next story, "The Leatherwood God," which will start its serial run in the April Century, is announced its author's "youngest, oldest and one of his most dramatic novels." For its scene of action, Mr. Howells goes back once more to his own Ohio.

Mary Johnston is to get into the "movies" by way of her famous novel, "To Have and to Hold." For photographing purposes a whole village is being built to represent the Jamestown of the early seventeenth century.

'THOSE ABOUT TRENCH'

An Absorbing Tale That Reaches From Chicago To the Orient

The title figure of Edwin Herbert Lewis's novel, "Those About Trench" (Macmillans), is a Chicago physician who specializes in children's troubles and who has a name known around the world. The real hero of the book and the absorber of the reader's best interest is Saadi Sereef, a mysterious comer out of the East, who adds himself to Dr. Trench's queer assortment of American and Oriental students.

Sereef is brilliant, impudent, sensitive, emotional, lovable and possessed of the courage to die for a great idea. It fits well with his charm that Mr. Lewis's story, a thing of strained construction and stilted conversations in its early chapters, placed in Chicago, becomes a narrative flowing, natural and intensely interesting when its scenes of action, following a course in pursuit of Saadi, are shifted in succession to Peshawar, Afghanistan, Bokhara, Tashkent and Servia.

Dr. Trench is an atheist and a strict materialist, despite the kindness of his heart and his love for gentle Edith Bridgman, but in the expression of his unbelief he is only dull and technical. Saadi succeeds in making picturesque a scepticism the depth and sincerity of which the reader eventually doubts.

The grand crisis in "Those About Trench" involves the tragedy of Serajevo, by which was precipitated the war now shaking Europe and the world. It is here that Saadi proves his mettle and gives cause for pride to the young wife and the child yet to be born in Chicago.

Mr. Lewis has been known hitherto as an author of educational books. Into his first novel he has put the fruits as well of far reaching studies as of an ingenious fancy.

HIS FICTION IN THE ROUGH

Jackson Gregory's "The Outlaw" a Strong Story Save in Its English

"The Outlaw," by Jackson Gregory (Dodd, Mead and Co.) is a book of contradictions. The style is slovenly. The English is of the worst. The materials, those of the southwest, deserts, hold-up men, cattle-rustlers, fighting sheriffs, and all that lot, are old and hackneyed. But the book in spite of these things is interesting from the first page to the last, and at times shows real power.

Mr. Gregory has a story to tell, and he seizes the attention of the reader at once, and never lets it go. When Hal, the young man who would be thought a terror, rides into the little desert town and proceeds to drink himself into a blind rage, you want to know what is going to happen to him. You see that nothing ails him but youth, and you are glad when the big preacher, John Brent, who is shot by him, forgives him and will not let him be prosecuted.

The saving influence for Hal is love, although at first it is bestowed on the wrong girl. But when he does find himself and his heart the story proceeds rapidly and with strength. There are several fine, dramatic situations, carried to strong climaxes, particularly the one in which the real villain, Dufresne, is brought to earth at last.

It seems quite possible that Mr. Gregory's absorption in his own story rendered him indifferent to good forms in construction and the use of words.

'THE WIRELESS WORLD'

The February number of The Wireless World contains an article on "The Wireless Equipment of German Submarines," a subject which is most topically interesting to the reading public. The Wireless Operator on the Den of Crombie, during the incident of that illfated vessel being torpedoed by a German submarine, kept his head sufficiently clear to realise the value of a sketch, and accordingly pencilled a couple of rough drawings on the spot. These have been redrawn by the well known artist, Mr. W. A. Cross, and form the nucleus of a most interesting article describing with the pen and pencil of a sufferer the wireless equipment of a German submarine.

Another up-to-date feature consists of an illustrated article showing the wireless side of the training work being carried out by the Women Signallers Territorial Corps. This is a new sphere of Woman's War Work, which has been attracting much attention recently. How astonished would women have been five years ago had they been confronted with the possibility of such occupations as Scientific Signalling being thrown open to feminine activities!

HEROINES OF THE CHORUS

Good Fairies With Alexandra and Maggie in 'The Honey Pot'

Alexandra, who never quite belongs to the chorus, meets Maggie, who belongs thoroughly, at a trial of voices in the Pall Mall Theater. Thanks to Maggie, Alexandra gets on. Thenceforth, through thick and thin, through better and worse and through all the pages of the Countess Barcynska's novel, "The Honey Pot" (E. P. Dutton & Co.), the two girls are friends and campanions in adventure.

"The Honey Pot" is a frank and at least a plausible story of the stage. If the probability of its plot were to be questioned it would be doubtless on the ground that good fairies and good fortune are too surely and finally in attendance on its two young heroines, especially after Maggie's transient yielding to a temptation that glitters. But even at this reckoning, one confesses to an inward warmth of satisfaction in finding in fiction of the theater a member of the peerage who is no misleading lord, but a gentleman of knightly and redemptive performance.

Besides the story of Alexandra and Maggie, the Countess Barcynska has written into her book the tragedy of Mrs. Lambert, actress and gentlelady, whose histrionic husband has mislaid his constancy. If one feels that it is compounding a social sin to be tolerant of Lord Chalfont's chivalrous devotion, in this particular, let us not mention it.

The honey pot of the title—it is a woman's heart.

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OUT OF MORPHIA DREAMS

One Woman Pieces Together the Romance Tragedy Of Another

Frank Danby, who is Mrs. Julia Frankau to her friends in private life, news of her death came in the cables last week—has written in "Twilight" (Dodd, Mead and Co.) a woman morphine dreamer's rendering of another woman's love story and of its tragic ending, which involves cruelly the very physician in attendance upon the writer.

There is story within story here—that of the exile, her visions, her suffering and her nepenthe and that of Margaret Capel and Gabriel Stanton, which has no forgetting save in death—and the two narratives run intertwined and absorbing through chapters kept cleverly clear.

Like the woman who presumptively writes the book, Margaret has been a famous author. And she, too, has come for nursing to the quiet little English cottage at Pineland. Her presence and that of her lover can be felt by her successor haunting the little house. Out of visions of Margaret and of Gabriel and out of a small packet of letters done up in brown paper, and out of the terrible memories of Dr. Peter Kennedy the romance-tragedy is brought into a complete chronicle. The events which make it thrilling occur between the two stages, nisi and absolute, of Margaret's divorce decree affecting James Capel.

"Twilight" is in theme and manner something of a departure for its author. It has not the peculiarly worldly-wise qualities of "Pigs in Clover," "Baccarat" or "Joseph in Jeopardy," yet it is far, with all its directness of detail and simplicity of pathos, from being a story of unsophistication.

ROOSEVELT NO POLITICIAN

If We Accept Mr. Washburn's Logic Of His Career

To the eulogists of the Republic's most strenuous former President who have found it agreeable to make books of their praise, here is added ex-Congressman Charles G. Washburn of Massachusetts.

Mr. Washburn was with the Colonel in college, helped to tell him of his nomination in 1904, and has been his friend for forty years. "Theodore Roosevelt: the Logic of His Career" (Houghton-Mifflin Company), inspired by this intimacy of interest, is a book not less of heartfelt appreciation than was the work on the like theme by the late Jacob Riis.

It is, nevertheless, not a little amazing to find so stanch and studious a friend as Mr. Washburn offering and supporting a conclusion that "Roosevelt has never been a 'politician,'" and that "his political advancement was in no way due to anything he consciously did with that end in view."

Mr. Washburn's book contains portraits of Mr. Roosevelt at various stages of his career, as student, statesman and grandfather.

ITALY'S PURPOSE TODAY

It Is Accounted For In Mr. Pitt's Book on 'The Unholy Alliance'

As an Englishman, W. O. Pitt is naturally incapable of giving Napoleon I. credit for his immense service to the cause of United Italy by uniting Italy, even temporarily. But he has managed to crowd into "Italy and the Unholy Alliance" (E. P. Dutton and Co.) not only a complete condensed account of the power and purposes of Italy today, but a carefully prepared review of the events of a century leading up to the present crisis.

Why Gladstone is an idol in Italy; why Lord John Russell, travelling there once, was amazed to see his own picture blazoned on a frescoed wall as one of six saviors of the land; why Barclay's brewers mobbed the butcher Haynau in London; why Italy hates Austria with undying hatred and has not until now hated Germany at all—these things will all be clear after heading Mr. Pitt's little book—the work of half an hour.

In one respect the influence of the younger Trevelyan's treatment of the Garibaldian epic is seen. Mr. Pitt's account of the great and beautiful exploits of that hero of Plutarch strayed into modern times is more sympathetic than might have been but for that thrilling and romantic work. One need not look for full justice to Garibaldi in the pages of Mr. Thayer and other analysts of Cavour, in most writings of Italians of Piedmont, or in those of the monarchic party.

Garibaldi has been "annexed" by the Socialists in Italy itself, and thereby rather put out of favor with conservatives who owe to him so much. An Englishman has no reason for belittling him, and Mr. Pitt does not.

DR. JACOBS'S FAIRY TALES

Europa's Contribution To His Delightful Folk-Lore Series

Just preceding the death of Dr. Joseph Jacobs, announced on Feb. 1, came the publication (Putnams) of the sixth volume of his delightful "Fairy Library" series.

In these books Dr. Jacobs, himself an enthusiastic folk-lorist, restores and retells the folk-lore tales which are the foundation for many divergent romances of the magic people. His earlier books were devoted to legends of the English, the Celts and the Indians. The latest addition to his list is "Europa's Fairy Tales."

All the volumes of the "Library" are illustrated by John D. Batten. Each book has its brief preface, followed first by the selected fairy tales and then by the copious notes in which is revealed the breadth of scholarship accompanying Dr. Jacobs's gifts as a story teller. The series has a permanent value in literature fully up to the measure of its reading interest.

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- - Sporting - - News - -

Basketball

A game has been arranged to take place today at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. to commence at 5.30 p.m. between the Buglers, and Nanyang College.

Vignaux, Great Billiard Star, Is Dead in Paris

New York, February 18.—Maurice Vignaux, the French billiard player, whose fame was international, died on Thursday at Monte Carlo. Cable advice to that effect was received yesterday from Paris by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company.

Vignaux was born in Frogouville in the south of France, in 1846. While a youth in Toulouse, where he was reared, he displayed talent for the game and attracted the attention of Francois Ubassy, one of the greatest players in France.

With Ubassy as mentor, Vignaux made rapid progress, and in 1874 he came to the United States and in his introductory tournament became a champion, winning the first three ball tournament for the championship of America. In the following year, in this city, he captured the H. W. Collender Challenge Cup, emblematic of the championship of the world.

George Slosson made three trips to Paris in quest of the title, and the last time, in 1882, was successful, beating the Frenchman by 447 points.

Vignaux visited America again in 1885. This time he was not victorious, Jake Schaefer defeating him in several matches for large stakes.

At 18.2 and 18.1 balkline he was until 1910 the recognized champion of Europe, and in 1903 and 1904 he acquired world's titles at both of these standards. The 18.2 emblem remained his property, but the 18.1 emblem was wrested from him by Willie Hoppe in Paris in 1906.

Moniaive Gets New Owner at Taels 260

The Nautical Bird Fetches Tls. 240; Others Make Fair Prices

The Horse Bazaar secured quite good prices for a number of race ponies which came under the hammer, yesterday. That useful performer, Moniaive, again changed hands, realising the top figure of Tls. 260. The Nautical Bird went at Tls. 240 and other prices were:

Controller, Tls. 70; Perversity, Tls. 60; Broadmoor, Tls. 195; a strong looking white griffin, Tls. 87; Marlow, Tls. 130; a bay griffin, Tls. 81 and Auld Reekie, Tls. 125.

BRITAIN TO BAR EVEN CIGARS

Prohibited Imports Also Include Papers and Magazines in Bulk

London, Feb. 15.—The Gazette tonight contains the text of the royal proclamation prohibiting the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods: Materials for the manufacture of paper, including wood pulp, esparto grass, linen and cotton rags; paper, cardboard, periodical publications exceeding sixteen pages and imported otherwise than as single copies through the post; tobacco, unmanufactured or manufactured, including cigars and cigarettes; furniture, woods, hardwoods, veneers, stones and slates.

The proclamation becomes effective on March 1. It will not apply to goods imported under a license from the Board of Trade.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

YEI HE HAS HIS HANDS OPEN JUST LIKE BILL'S OLD MAN - HE WANTT TO GET HOLD OF THE EAGLE ON A QUARTER AND HE'LL SQUEEZE TILL THAT OLD BIRD CHOKES
BOTH FAMILIES ARE THE SAME - THEYRE EITHER GRABBING FOR SOFT MARKS OR SQUEEZING THE BANK ROLL SOME HARD BOILED EGGS
THE LITTLE HANDS OPEN TA WELCOME YOU JUST STELLA'S STYLE
THE SAME SMILE TOO THAT STELLA HAD- OH YOU CUTEY - KOOTCHEY CHOU-
OH WAIT - I MUST SHOW YOU THE PIECE IN THE BOWLER'S NEWS ABOUT WILL AND HIS NEW BOY.
HAS MY BOY WILL'S EARS-
INDOOR SPORTS.
LISTENING TO GRANDPARENTS AS THEY GIVE THE BABY THE O.O. AND TRY TO DISCOVER WHICH MEMBER OF THE FAMILY IT RESEMBLES.

FUKIEN UNION COLLEGE

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Foochow, March 18.—The Fukien Union College, located in Foochow, began its first term on February 19, with an enrolment of 85 students. For several years the Protestant Missions working in Fukien have been looking forward to the establishment of such an institution, and its opening has been regarded with considerable interest throughout the Province. The missions co-operating are the Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, American Board, English Presbyterian, London Missionary Society and American Reformed. The faculty consists of President E. C. Jones, M.A., Rev. C. M. L. Sites, Ph.D., Rev. W. S. Pakenham-Walsh, M.A.; Rev. J. B. Carpenter, M.A., Rev. C. A. Neff, M.A., Prof. C. R. Kellogg, B.A., Prof. Chen Hai-ngau and Prof. Co Huh-chen.

The course of study will in the main follow that of a liberal arts college in England or America and will lead to the degree of B.A. English is the principal medium of instruction, but strong courses in Classical Chinese are being given by two of the leading Chinese scholars in the province.

Of the students enrolled, sixty-nine are from Foochow and North Fukien, eight from the Amoy region, two from Hingwha, two from Swatow and two from the Philippines. There are fifty-one freshmen, twenty-six Sophomores and six special students. Third and fourth year work will be added during the next two years.

Temporary quarters have been found for the college in the old Y.M.C.A. building, but efforts are being made to find a permanent location. The prospects for the new institution are especially good in view of the number of schools throughout the province which will become its feeders. In Fukien in 1915 there were 13,726 pupils enrolled in Protestant lower and higher primary schools, and 1,569 in Protestant middle schools and Anglo-Chinese colleges.

DILUTED LIQUOR FOR BRITAIN

May Sanction 50 Per Cent. of Water in Whiskey

London, Feb. 16.—The Daily Mail says:

"The Liquor Control Board is contemplating allowing the dilution of spirits by 50 per cent. of water. The manufacturers are conducting experiments to overcome the cloudy effect of the dilution of whiskey by water. Brewers have been asked to experiment in the production of non-alcoholic beers."

News Brevities

Messrs. Boyes, Bassett and Co. have been appointed agents for Burroughs and Watts, the well-known billiard table manufacturers. Billiard accessories will also be stocked.

* * *

For the first performance of "Cinderella" by the Societe Dramatique Francaise, which is to take place on April 1, Messrs. Speelman and Fano have guaranteed a full house at double prices, but the seats are fetching as high a figure as $10 and $15. The boxes have all been sold at $200 each. Booking for the following two performances opens today. The auction of boxes for these two performances will take place at the French Municipal Hall this afternoon at 5.30. It should be mentioned that the total proceeds of each performance are to be given to the fund for crippled French soldiers.

* * *

The annual speech day exercises of the Shanghai Public School for girls will take place this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Olympic Theater. Mrs. W. L. Merriman will present the prizes.

* * *

From Sunday till Tuesday nights, masqueraders strolled gaily about town visiting their friends and thus brought a successful end to the annual Feast of Purim. The feature of the celebration this year undoubtedly was the masquerade ball which was held on Saturday night. Dancing was kept up till 3 a.m.

Obituary

Capt. W. W. Greene

Information has been received that Captain W. W. Greene, of the T.K.K. steamer Tenyo Maru, died recently in a Honolulu hospital from a brief illness contracted on the trip from Yokohama. Captain Greene was 54 years old. He was a Britisher. He is survived by Mrs. Greene, who is the daughter of the late George Booth of Yokohama.

In the Courts

Thefts By Watchman

James F. Leddy was before the United States Court for China yesterday on a charge of having sold gear and tackle from a steamer on which he was employed as watchman. The vessel was undergoing repairs here. Leddy was represented by Mr. H. D. Rodger.

The prisoner pleaded guilty and it was suggested by his attorney that the man be put under a suspended sentence as this was his first offense and he was under the influence of liquor when it was committed. It was suggested that the man be placed under bond for a term of years during which time he would agree to remain in the jurisdiction of the court. It was thought that he could secure work tending one of the coast lighthouses. Judge Lobingier reserved decision in the case.

Another Vagrant

The court also heard the case of Mattias Zunshan, charged with vagrancy. Zunshan claimed American citizenship. Judgment in this case also was reserved. Mr. Chauncey P. Holcomb, district attorney, prosecuted the cases.

¶ If you hired fifty men, dressed them as town criers, gave each a bell and instructed them to cry your want up one street and down another, you couldn't begin to reach the people that a small WANT AD would reach in THE CHINA PRESS in one day.

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED

THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Fine weather. Strong north-west winds along the north coast. Strong north to north-east monsoon in the south.

SHANGHAI, MARCH 23, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

If Not War, What?

(New York World)

OUR neighbor the Sun insists that "there is no ground whatever" in the text of Mr. Root's speech for The World's asseveration that "Mr. Root wants war."

What is it all about, then? Is Mr. Root's scathing indictment of President Wilson's foreign policy merely the quibble of a cunning corporation lawyer over the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee?

It is true that Mr. Root does not in specific language declare for war against Mexico and Germany; but out of the various contradictions and inconsistencies of his speech, war is the irresistible conclusion. To be sure, when Mr. Root declared that the United States should have protested against the invasion of Belgium as "a breach of contract with us" he was careful to explain that "it was not necessary that the United States should go to war in defense of the violated law." But he had already unreservedly denounced the President for a "policy of threatening words without deeds." "They had learned to believe that no matter how shocked the American Government might be, its resolution would expend itself in words." "No man should draw a pistol who dares not shoot." "Our diplomacy has lost its authority and influence because we have been brave in words and irresolute in action."

Unless Mr. Root's language was invented to conceal thought, this must be an appeal to war, and to nothing else. In dealing with the greatest international crisis of all history, in which two-thirds of civilization is already drenched in blood, "action" admits of only one interpretation. There has been no time since Aug. 1, 1914, when Germany could have been bluffed by mobilising the United States army or by sending some battleships around the world. The sun has set on that kind of vaudeville diplomacy.

Nowhere does Mr. Root pretend that President Wilson in his negotiations with Germany failed to define American rights or failed to protest against the invasion of American rights. His complaint is that the President restricted himself to the processes of diplomacy—to "words"—in the enforcement of these rights, and that we have not obtained the measure of our just demands. In such a case, must not the alternative to diplomacy be war? What other "action" is possible? What other "deeds"? Would Mr. Root have loaded the pistol with a blank cartridge before pulling the trigger? That is inconceivable.

We hasten to defend Mr. Root from his friends. Out of respect for him we must believe that he was not trying to blow hot and cold—that he was not cynically appealing to the American people to substitute one form of words for another form of words having the same significance. As a champion of war with Germany and Mexico for the vindication of American rights, Mr. Root presents a dignified and patriotic figure, however strongly we disagree with him in the matter of method. But if the excuses of his friends are valid, his speech has no purpose except to assail the President without presenting a constructive policy of his own, in which event it is merely a piece of calculated Copperhead politics.

The World thinks too well of Elihu Root to accept the explanations of his shrinking apologists. We are confident that he spoke from conscience and conviction, and that his speech was intended to be a trumpet-call to the Republican Party to make itself the party of war against Germany and Mexico, on the ground that our differences with them are irreconcilable with the maintenance of national honor and that only blood can cleanse the scroll. To believe otherwise is to accuse Mr. Root of an infamous insincerity of which we know that he is incapable.

This Is Not the Time to Amend International Law

(New York Sun)

THE Administration has wisely abandoned its suggestion for amendment at this time of the practice regulating the arming of merchantmen in time of war. Whatever the merits of the project, the circumstances now existing offer no encouragement for its dispassionate consideration. Moreover, the effect it would have on our neutrality, which it must, in the absence of universal acceptance, impair, would be to provoke further controversy at a time when causes for misunderstanding are sufficiently numerous to satisfy the most eager disputant. The latest difficulties in the Lusitania case, complicated by the new troubles resulting from the German undersea warfare, emphasize the delicacy of the relations a new rule would affect.

Unhappily, it cannot be said with truth that international law and its precedents afford a wholly safe guide for neutrals or belligerent Powers, but they are at least more trustworthy than modifications of their principles imposed in the heat of conflict would be. If change in their provisions is needed for the safeguarding of national rights, the revision should be undertaken under conditions that would at least give promise of judicial discussion and temperate study of its proposals. These cannot be expected while the world is in its greatest struggle.

An Unexpected Spokesman

Civilization cannot be made an engine of war and perfected to foresee every contingency. It is inherent in liberty that it acts slowly, clumsily perhaps, but this very slowness and clumsiness constitute the strength of free people.—King Peter of Servia.

This is the most sincere and succinct declaration of faith in the spiritual strength of liberty as against the material efficiency of absolutism that we recall having read since the war began.

Democrats all over the world have been mutely feeling this conviction. It took a King to express it.—*New York World.*

Travelettes

Lower California

Lower California is one of the least known and most thinly settled regions on the American continent. It stretches its seven hundred miles of barren, mountainous length between the Pacific Ocean, on one side, and the California Gulf on the other, cut off from the world and offering few inducements to exploration or immigration.

The peninsula affords a rich field to the ambitious mountain climber, and now that the scaling of rocky heights has taken rank as a leading outdoor sport, Americans may get to know more of the ranges that begin only a few miles south of San Diego and run all the way to San Jose del Cabo, where Lower California ends in the Pacific.

In many places it is only thirty-five miles across the mainland from the Gulf to the ocean, and yet the great cliffs tower higher and higher, until they reach a crest line of five thousand feet at all but the lowest passes. Here and there they shoot up into peaks that touch the ten thousand foot mark. The prevailing scenery is rugged and majestic, but depressingly arid. There are very few trees, and little greenery; mesa, cliff and peak are all a lifeless gray.

The people of Lower California are almost entirely Mexicans. Life outside the few small towns is primitive in the extreme. There are only thirty thousand human beings in the entire peninsula, most of whom live in the coast villages. The mountain "hinterland" has a population of five thousand scattered over thirty-eight million acres of territory.

The thin soil of the region is rich enough to support almost any vegetation, but capricious rainfall renders the life of a plant uncertain. There may be several seasons of rain, when grass and flowers thrive, only to die in a series of droughts when no rain falls for months on end.

Like all primitive and isolated peoples, the natives have a rich fund of tradition. One of the most peculiar of their fabulous historical tales relates that Oliver Cromwell ravaged the east coast of their territory as a buccaneer in the seventeenth century. So firmly established is this belief that a periodic and destructive local hurricane takes its name from Cromwell.

Fighting Quakers

Was ever a Quaker without good fighting blood in him? There's young Tom Butler, beginning his twentieth year as Representative from Pennsylvania in the American Congress, battling as if he were a veteran on the floor for a navy big enough to lick all creation. He's a Quaker; orthodox, too. So is his son, affectionately known in the Marine Corps as Battling Butler.—*New York Sun.*

CATCHING THE BACHELOR

By Frederic J. Haskin

IF you are a good-looking bachelor with a regular income, now is the time to beat a strategic retreat. This year is leap-year and certain members of the fair sex have laid out a radical program.

The first news from the firing line comes from Michigan. Recently a young woman was married in that state who advertised for a husband, selected him from a flock of applicants, and then proposed to him. She believes that women have not only the right but the duty of making use of their special privileges this year and she has the courage of her convictions.

Even in conservative New England, the whole senior class in one of the women's colleges unanimously endorsed the leap-year principle a few days ago. The class president is credited with the statement that, "It is as far behind modern progress for a girl to sit waiting for the man she wants to propose to her—a thing he may never pluck up courage enough to do—as for her to promise to obey him. I could never respect a man sufficiently to marry him unless he had made me feel that he was worth asking for."

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, a suffrage leader and peace propagandist, urges every woman to exercise her leap-year privilege in 1916. She states frankly that she proposed to Mr. Boissevain, not once but three times, before he accepted. She considered it her duty to take such a course, she says, because by securing a happiness that would broaden and enrich her life, she made it of greater value to the world. Her husband confirms her statement in the matter, and adds that he owes his present happiness to the courage and perseverance of the woman who is now his wife, as he had formerly a strong disinclination toward marriage.

Mrs. Boissevain's statement of her position is the subject of much heated discussion, both in and outside of suffrage circles. Numbers of women are coming forward to express the conviction that it is more womanly and dignified openly to admit a preference for a man, than to employ any of the traditional indirect methods for capturing his regard and incidentally himself. At least three other young suffrage leaders are said to have followed Mrs. Boissevain's advice already. One of them announced that she had done the proposing at the same time that she announced her engagement.

In Chicago there is a regularly organized Milholland-Boissevain club, composed of six young women of wealth and high social position who have pledged themselves to make good use of their privileges this year. The new stand is being taken up by the more advanced young women.

That there is any connection between the spread of the feminine marriage proposal and the spread of suffrage, most of the suffragists emphatically deny. The census records for 1912, which include the marriage records, have not yet been compiled, but some observers claim that when these figures are made public they will show a marked increase in the marriages in New York and several other cities where suffrage has recently made notable progress. The suffragist leaders, however, say that the majority of women who are working for political equality do not show a tendency to propose marriage either during leap year or any other time. While certain individuals are prominent in both movements, these suffragists see them as quite without other connection.

If there is a notable increase in the number of marriages this year, it will be the first leap year with such a record to show. The statistics for 1912 are not available, however, and 1908 lies back in the dim past, as times go nowadays. The year of 1914 showed an actual decrease of 15,000 marriages over 1903, but 1904 was a year of hard times. The United States has always leaned toward the conservative side in the matter of women proposing marriage, because the male and female elements of population are more nearly balanced. Europe, even under normal conditions, has had more of these reversed proposals.

In Europe before the war there were 6,000,000 more women than men. After the war it is easy to imagine what the situation will be. Just how they will deal with it is already the subject of endless speculation, but as sociologists see it, proposals coming from the feminine side will be a commonplace. Such a wholesale example cannot fail to have its effect in America. It will accustom us to the new ideas, and give us a chance to see how they work.

Most of our dealing with the question so far has been rather of a jesting nature, and leap year has given more material to the paragrapher and the "colyumist" than to the writer on American social conditions. To this general rule there is one notable exception. One of the biggest things in our national history, of course, was the winning of the west. The west was won largely by the homesteader, who staked out his little 160 acres and stuck to it through flood, drought, Indian raid and financial panic. And only those who know the subject intimately know how often the plucky homesteader was a woman. Often she found that the task she had tackled was beyond her strength. She could not hire a man to help her, because propriety forbade. So she married one instead. And such marriages include an unusually high proportion of happy ones. Not a single divorce is on record among them, and the children are as a rule healthy and intelligent. So feminine proposals have at least a precedent in our past.

If women are going to take up proposing, the question arises as to what the men are going to do about it. A man does not count a rejection as a very serious matter. Popular girls go about collecting proposals as the Iroquois of old collected scalps. It is still too early in the game for the most popular bachelor to do anything like that. If a debutante proposes to him, they must both regard it as a humiliation for her if she is rejected. So if he be chivalrously inclined, he may marry her whether he wants to or not. The tendency is to regard the girl who proposes as a heroine, who should be properly rewarded. But obviously, if woman is going in for proposals, she must be prepared for frequent rejection—such as men have been getting for five or six thousand years.

In this respect, men are better off today than they once were. Look at this for instance: "It is ordaint that during the rein of her maist blisst mageste, for ilka year known as leape year, ilka mayden of bothe high and lowe estait shall hae the liberty to bespeke the man she likes. Albeit he refuses her, he shall be mulcted in ye summe of one hundred pounds or less, as his estait may be; except he can make it appere that he is betrothit to anither woman." This law was enacted in Scotland in the reign of Queen Margaret, and a number of instances where it was enforced are still on record in Scottish parishes.

A similar law was in effect in old France in the thirteenth century, and Florence and Genoa, in Italy, at the height of their artistic and commercial predominance had statutes to the same effect. Queen Isabella of Spain was trying to have such a statute incorporated into the laws of the kingdom when Columbus sailed.

There is no record of the actual passage of such a law in England, but it was recognized there as a sort of "Lex non scripta." An authority of the sixteenth century says that "As every leape year does return, the ladyes have the privilege of making love bothe by words and looks as to them seemeth proper, and no man shall be entitled to the benefit of clergy who shall treat her proposal with slight or contumely." As late as 1856 the man who rejected a girl's leap year proposal in England was expected to buy her a silk dress.

Of late years, writers and philosophers in all countries have been trying to expose as a fallacy the traditional idea that woman's part in courtship is that of the fugitive and man's that of the pursuer. Bernard Shaw gave the new idea its most striking and definite form in the play that sums up his philosophy—"Man and Superman." In this play the heroine chases the hero over half of Europe in an automobile, with the result that he finally marries her, though along with his desire for her he keeps to the last an almost equally strong desire to escape. Whatever may be the final merits of Shaw's philosophy in the matter it epitomized much serious thought of the new twentieth century, and as such it was received and discussed.

So the stand a few women have taken, whether it be right or wrong, is entitled, to something more than humorous consideration. This is the day when big forces are astir, and any surface indication of the trend of the currents beneath is worthy of serious attention.

Aristotle, The Bulgarian

M. Gennadius, the Greek Minister in London, speaking at the School of Economics, said that in the Bulgarian schools little Bulgars were taught that Alexander the Great was a Bulgarian. They laughed, but it was true, and Macedonia, according to this history, had been for all time the Fatherland of the Bulgarians.

Aristotle was a Bulgarian, too, because he was born in Macedonia. It was true his writings were in Greek, but he wrote in Greek in order to enlighten those savages in the south, but his true nationality was Bulgarian. He assured his hearers that these things were in the school books of Bulgaria.

The Call For Lord Fisher

One of the most notable features of the Table Talk of the day is the insistent call for the re-establishment of Lord Fisher at the Admiralty.

"Napoleons and Nelsons are rare. They do not grow on every bush. I do not think any of the Allies have discovered a Napoleon.

"The Germans have certainly discovered a military brain of a very high order," says Mr. James Douglas in the *Sunday Pictorial*. "I do not know whether his name is Falkenhayn or not. It is possible that he may be an unknown and obscure man whose personality is sedulously concealed behind the fog of war.

"But there is a great German brain at work somewhere. That great brain is directing the war. I think von Hindenburg and Mackensen are merely his instruments.

"The most serious handicap of the Allies is the lack of war-genius. They have got everything except a great war-brain. Does such a brain exist? It does," says Mr. James Douglas.

"There is in England a great master of war. He happens to be a seaman, like Nelson. Because he is a seaman, he has been side-tracked. Lord Rosebery once described Lord Fisher as 'the Kitchener of the Navy.' It is a curious compliment, but it will serve.

"If I were asked to pick out the man to win the war I should without hesitation choose Lord Fisher. There is not a war-brain in Germany to match him. If he were a German he would have been in supreme command. The Germans know war-genius when they see it. We are afraid of war-genius. When the history of this war is written it will be recorded that the British were afraid of Lord Fisher.

"The Kaiser knows," adds Mr. Douglas. "On the eve of the war the Kaiser said to an American financier, 'Fisher is the most dangerous enemy Germany has.' To another personage the Kaiser said, 'Germany has vulnerable spots, and that damned fellow Fisher knows them.' Nevertheless, by some kind of witchcraft, Germany has been delivered from the menace of her most dangerous enemy. The one man who can win the war is locked up in Victory House (the irony of it!) and kept busy with stinks instead of strategy."

"Let Lord Fisher be restored to the Navy, and let whatever happened last May be forgotten," says the *Observer*. "This war is too grave and its needs are too urgent for convention and etiquette to count.

"Lord Fisher is the only man living who has beaten Germany at all points in every thing that he was called upon to do. He is the creator of the Dreadnought Navy, of the construction and the gunnery which gave us the mastery of the seas from the moment that Major Churchill gave the decisive signal for concentration in the North Sea before the enemy could strike.

"High as Mr. Balfour's influence stands today, he can make it greater yet and command the enthusiasm and gratitude of the country by bringing back Lord Fisher."

War Tax On Knowledge

"It has come to this," writes Mr. Arthur Mee, in the *Chronicle*, "that the vital interests of the nation, the education of our children and all that is involved in that, are now to be sacrificed on the altar of this great Pro-German Alcohol that holds up its shameless head in every street to mock our agony.

"The price we pay for our whiskey is to be the loss of paper for printing Shakespeare and the Bible and all the lovely things that move the hearts of men and women and stir our children's minds; it is the closing of museums, those priceless storehouses of knowledge; it is the cutting down of expenditure on the only thing that really matters in the long run to us all—Education.

"Well, it is not a low price to pay for the glory of a trade to which we owe much of our defeat and none of our victory in the Great War. It is not a low price to pay for the existence of a trade which wastes in this country every week the cost of a *Queen Elizabeth*. Whom the gods would destroy they first drive mad, and the war tax on knowledge is surely the signpost to a madhouse. Not that way lies the vision that makes all this worth while."

Man v. Man Like A Wolf!

Herr Maximilian Harden, in a lecture delivered on Saturday night, said:—

"The activity of our armies has put us in a position to speak of a worthy peace.

"We cannot be conquered either by lack of materials or by hunger. Our utmost danger is that we may go down with the entire Continent. We must cry to our enemies: 'The last possibility of realising your dreams can only be reached on a road which leads over the corpse of Europe.'

"We have not yet the conviction that our lives are threatened, but when we have that conviction it will become war without mercy. Then will come the old primitive situation when man stands against man like a wolf."

The New Viceroy and the Future of India

By J. S. in Westminster Gazette

In these days of rapid change and shifting scenes people have no time to look backward and realise the change which has come over India. Little more than a hundred years ago there was no constitutional Government. The system of administration depended on the whims of the rulers. Respect for law and uniform procedure was unknown. The country was broken up into small kingdoms at war with each other and at the mercy of adventurous invaders from the North. There were no railways, no canals, industry promised only a fading fruit, armed violence ruined agriculture and impaired for centuries the economic resources of the country.

The English rulers are rightly proud of their achievements. It is they who have brought India in line with the civilised countries of the world. It is they who continue the good fight against religious hatred and social tyranny, famine, plague, smallpox, and malaria. It is they who opened the gates of what Ruskin calls "The King's treasuries," permitting the people of India to take to their fullest capacity their share of their treasured wealth of thought and aspiration. The result is that the whole structure of society has been silently and slowly undergoing a profound change. The religious, social, and political atmosphere of the country is surcharged with new currents of thought which refuse to be guided or controlled by old ideas which have lost their power.

Times change and men with them. In the early days of British rule its efficient administration commanded the admiration and the allegiance of the people. They compared with the chaos that had gone before, India was tired of tyranny and misrule. The masses, after long ages, were assured of the fruit of their labor and were content. They were heart and soul for the foreign rulers who brought them peace and security, and cared little for men of position who had lost power and place and grumbled in their enforced retirement.

The scribe classes made the most of their opportunity. They glided into positions of responsibility, and were always humble and servile to their superiors and little tyrants in their own offices. The officials looked down upon them with unconcealed contempt and generalised from the men they knew. In the absence of all outside influence official opinion became crystalised and disdainful. And then there came the change.

The Universities turned out men who felt the inspiration of new ideas. The men of birth and position came out of their retirement and sought the positions which they inherited. The articulate minority raised the cry for self-government. The officials sought to maintain their prestige in lofty aloofness allowing new currents of thought to take their own course. The administration opposed the new movement and in doing so lost the confidence of the people. The educated man who won for himself a place or position did not harmonise with the old order of things. He belonged neither to the East nor to the West. His whole life was inconsistent. He wanted self-government for his country, but himself submitted to the slavery of caste and the rules of taboo. He quoted Macaulay and Mill, and undressed for dinner. He read Morley on Voltaire, and worshipped a stone god. Life for him was a grim reality. His only hope of escape was in the final absorption of individuality in the world soul. He was dissatisfied and morose. Education did not raise him, "the quill driver," to the pedestal of power and influence, as Sadi promised.

The men of the fighting classes, with traditions of power and influence, found that a King's soldier was no more the envy of the village youth. He was no more a man of leisure, the best-dressed man in the village, who told wonderful stories of the good times he had in his regiment. He found himself beaten by an artisan who earned twice as much and was able to maintain a high standard of living. The purchasing power of the rupee went down, while the salaries remained the same, altogether inadequate to meet the rising scale of living. The result was that the young men no more looked up to a place in the regiment as a thing to be desired, which brought them honor and much adventure, and the King saw them better fed and better clothed than anyone in the village. Then there are young men of good families with traditions of soldiering, and for them there is no place in the army. They must stagnate and idle away their lives.

Behind them all are the teeming millions who make real India. They sow, reap, and harvest as their fathers did before them. They have been used to live from hand to mouth, and in many provinces their condition has not improved. In the beginning they looked to the Sirkar as giver of peace and justice. The settlement officer came to give them equitable rents. Now they find that his visit means an increased rent, and the Sirkar only comes as a tax-gatherer. A Punjab peasant, on the new canals, shakes his head and admires the great commercial instinct of the rulers. He does not speak of their magnanimity, generosity, or great organising powers, which have changed a treeless desert into a land of promise. No-one explains to the peasant the good work in which the Government is engaged, that it is working in the interest of the general taxpayer as a custodian of the resources of the country, and the taxes collected in India are spent in India. All these things combine in adding their various elements of perplexity to the situation. That the heart of India is sound, that the people are loyal in spite of many murmurs, has been proved by the supreme test of war. India has proved her devotion to the Crown in various parts of the Empire. But there are many questions which press for solution and will require the undivided attention of Lord Chelmsford and his Government.

It is said that the Government of India has no policy. It lives on shifts and expedients. It holds no ideals to inspire fervent spirits. The men on the spot are identified with ideas of government which proved their value in the past and are supposed to be good for all times. Those who are actually responsible for governing the country cling to the traditions which are not their own. On the other hand, opinion in India is becoming every day more defined and impatient. The Government of India stands between the two streams of thought. It is principally composed of men who own their allegiance to the consecrated form. The Viceroy alone is an outsider, and much depends on his personality and statesmanship. He alone can inspire the policy of his Government with a new purpose, reconcile rival ideas, and harness them for the good of the country. It is to be hoped Lord Chelmsford will continue the policy of Lord Hardinge—guiding and controlling opinion from within, instead of opposing it from without. The administration goes by precedents and established interpretations. It is for the Government of India to discover causes and apply suitable remedies, to make laws, to lighten taxation and formulate policy in response to movements outside.

All Governments, whether Eastern or Western, have to seek popular support. In the East a wise ruler

(Continued on Page 7)

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

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IF THAT'S THE FINEST CAKE YOU HAVE-I'LL TAKE IT-
IT'S THE BEST WE HAVE EVER MADE AND IT'S FRESH!
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OW!!
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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

A Fictionless Fable for the Fair

By Ann Lisle

There was once a girl who, without being very pretty or very clever or very worthy, had the beautiful gift of attracting whomsoever attracted her. As a result women (with whom she didn't care to bother) were very indifferent to her, but men—ah! that was a different story and is my story.

Once upon a time Joy (for that was her name) met a very clever man with red hair and blue eyes and no claim to good looks and a great deal of money.

The sense of humor that went with his red hair amused her, and the keenness his blue eyes indicated stimulated her. But his bank account, truthfully advertised as "running well up into five figures," accentuated his two physical good points and cast a merciful shadow over all his bad ones.

Joy found Eric altogether desirable and managed to make Eric think she was altogether to be desired.

At Christmas time Eric's good-looking younger brother came to spend his vacation from college with the big brother who was paying his way through. And Eric proudly introduced the boy of whom he was so proud to the young woman of whom he expected to have the right to be proud soon.

Brother Jimmie had black fringed brown eyes and the sort of hair women want to run their fingers through. He had also a slim, upright young figure, good shoulders and a way of wearing his clothes plus another way—a taking way when it came to feminine hearts.

Brother Jimmie took little Joy's heart—and took it quite unawares. He looked very young and innocuous and Joy managed to convey to Eric the impression that Jimmie's greatest charm lay in the fact of his being Somebody's brother.

Eric had meant to present Joy with a two and a half karat white stone as a combined Christmas gift and pledge of gifts to follow all through her lifetime. But that bank account in five figures had not accrued by chance, and observing Joy's joy in Jim, Eric decided the ring would do just as well for a New Year's present.

In the meantime Eric had a great many business matters to settle after his long western trip, and James was a visitor in town with no duty but to amuse himself. And amuse himself he did—with Joy.

Joy's heart was concerned, but her brain hadn't quite gone on strike. So she had a holiday week with little brother—but only a holiday—since James was a beginner off on a vacation from law school.

Joy's New Year's resolution was to settle down sensibly with Eric. Jimmie's New Year's resolution was to be on the level with the whole world from now on. He began on big brother [illegible] and told him all about his flirtation with that pretty little Joy girl.

And Eric, looking at his own stubby features and red hair and blue eyes, and bringing the concomitant sense of humor and shrewdness to bear on the situation, figured out that the five hundred dollars he had expended on a certain platinum-set jewel wasn't going to bring in the right sort of interest.

And within a week after the New Year, wise little Joy was wise to her own sorrow. Little brother Lochinvar had gone back to the West without taking any maiden fair along. And big brother was too absorbed in business to answer any personal calls on his 'phone or to make any personal calls over it.

Moral—Girls who take one last fling flirtation before "settling down" lightly, generally have to "Settle up" heavily.

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The New Viceroy and The Future of India

(Continued from Page 6)

always gathered round him all the talent of the country. The men of ability and learning became his "Musahibs," companions and friends. The poets and artists glorified his virtues and won for him popular admiration. They sang of his great generosity and justice. The grandeur of his court dazzled the imagination; his power to punish and reward struck awe and awakened hope. The people looked up to him as a second Providence. The Government of India remains strangely insular, and a purely administrative institution. At present it makes no attempt to educate or capture opinion. It is always on the defensive, and places before the public no ideals which it seeks to realise. For men with the immortal gift of eloquence, art, or poetry it has no place. It depends wholly on "strength," which has not been defined nor its source discovered. A nobleman the other day remarked, "Government has relieved us of all responsibility, and left us the interesting amusement of flying kites." "We have to attune our songs to suit the new age," said a great poet, who in olden times would have been the jewel of a court. The whole field of opinion is left at the mercy of the wind and the weather and metapoliticians.

Indians and Anglo-Indians, who look above and beyond the horizon, hold that the opportunities of progress afforded by the British Government are the secret of its unparalleled success. They all admit India is two centuries behind Europe, but impact of the West has loosened the roots of social fixities. The ideas which rule the educated today will hold the masses tomorrow. They say that the hope of the future lies in taking up and dealing with the Indian problem in the same spirit in which such problems are being dealt with in England. They say the present is the period of transition, and gathering forces only need a direction and guidance to flow into fruitful channels, for the greatness and the glory of the British Empire. The success of Lord Hardinge points the way. He grasped from the beginning that nations, like men, are ruled by sentiment. He made it clear that just aspirations of the Indians would have in him their staunchest advocates. Men soaked in local traditions were in despair about his Excellency. They feared he was loosening the key-stone of prestige and power. The actions for which he was most criticised have proved his wisdom and statesmanship. It is entirely due to his policy that when the war commenced princes and people alike, of all castes and creeds, were ready to face the flames of conflict and have not wavered in their purpose since.

Lord Chelmsford's Government will be faced with a complex problem. It has to satisfy the heterogeneous elements of Indian society on the one hand and to meet the ardent aspirations of the articulate classes for a large life on the other. It has to provide suitable careers for the men of good families, to revise the standard of land-tax, to develop economic resources to satisfy the great agricultural population, and to provide efficient administration for the whole country. The possibilities of future development in every sphere of life are simply boundless. India's prayer and hope is that in Lord Chelmsford she will have a Viceroy who combines with charm of personality the spirit of improvement, who is in sympathy with Indian aspirations, and can inspire his officials with his own ideals.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 22, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.45
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash .....per tael	1925
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-8½ Tls.	7.38
Exch. @ 72.7—Mex. $	10.16
Peking Bar	376
Native Interest	.06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	27½d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London.....Fr.	28.46
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....$	477
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London .....T.T.	2-8 1/16
London .....Demand	2-8 3/16
India .....T.T.	201
Paris .....T.T.	382
Paris .....Demand	382½
New York .....T.T.	64⅜
New York .....Demand	64½
Hongkong .....T.T.	73¼
Japan .....T.T.	77⅝
Batavia .....T.T.	153

Banks' Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.	2-9½
London .....4 m-s. Docy.	2-9⅝
London .....6 m-s. Cdts.	2-9 11/16
London .....6 m-s. Docy.	2-9 15/16
Paris .....4 m-s.	401½
New York .....4 m-s.	66⅜

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MARCH

£1	@ 2/7½		£1 = Hk. Tls.	6.84
Francs	„ 385	Hk.Tls.	1 = Francs	4.07
Marks	„ •	„	1 = Marks	3.05
Gold $	„ 72⅝	Gold $	1 = Hk. Tls.	1.44
Yen	„ 80½	Hk.Tls.	1 = Yen	1.38
Rupees	„ 15	„	1 = Rupees	2.19
Roubles	„ 198	„	1 = Roubles	2.15
Mex. $	„ 1.50	„	1 = Mex.	$1.50

No quotation.

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.45
Chinese Dollars, 72.425
On Peking, Demand, 105⅜
On Tientsin, Demand, 105¾
On Newchwang, Demand, 84⅝
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅜
On Chungking, Demand, 112
On Nanchang, Demand, 73⅜
On Foochow, Demand, 95 11/16
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅛
On Swatow, Demand, 97¼
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 61⅝
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 71¾
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 85¾

March 22, 1916.

U.K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, March 21.—Today's metal prices are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G.M.B. f.o.b.	112	0	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	136	0	0
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b..	36	2	6
Standard Tin (Cash)	196	0	0
Standard Tin (3 Months).	191	0	0

LOCAL EXCHANGE MARKET

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their weekly market report:—

The London price of silver since our last circular has risen ½d. to 27½d. We understand that the export paper offering has been so much augmented by speculative resales of T.T. on London, that purchases of silver by Shanghai have taken place in London. In the process the local speculators are reported to be over £1,000,000 oversold in T.T. on London. During the last two days there have been signs of a reaction, but with silver ⅛d. up this morning, our market closes steady. The local stock of sycee and bar silver at Tls. 34,081,000 is Tls. 2,577,000 down principally due to a shipment of sycee and bar silver to the Indian Market. Our stock of Mexican dollars at $23,160,000 is $410,000 higher than last week.

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London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, March 21.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—

Plantation, First Latex:
Spot: 3s. 7d. to 3s. 6½d. Sellers.
April to June delivery: 3s. 7¼d. to 3s. 6½d.
Tendency of market: There is an absence of demand.
Last quotation, London, March 20:
Spot: 3s. 7d. Sellers.
April to June delivery: 3s. 7d. to 3s. 7¼d.
Tendency of market: Steady.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:—
Spot price standard quality
Ribbed Smoked Sheet... 3s. 5¾d.
Spot price standard quality
First Crepe ..... 3s. 6¾d.
Market quiet, tendency undecided.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, March 22, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Shanghai Waterworks
6% Debs. Tls. 104.00
Langkats Tls. 37.50
Langkats Tls. 37.25
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 93.25
Trams "B" Tls. 95.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.25
Butes Tls. 2.12½
Chemors Tls. 2.40
Consolidated Tls. 5.05
Consolidated Tls. 5.10
Karans Tls. 18.50
Kota Bahroes Tls. 14.50
Senawangs Tls. 23.75
Senawangs Tls. 24.00
Sua Manggis Tls. 8.25
Taipings Tls. 3.50
Tebongs Tls. 34.50 April
Ziangbes Tls. 9.00
Unions Ins. $1.010.00
Direct Business Reported
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.10

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, March 22, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Central $8.00 cash
Chengs Tls. 5.00 cash
S'hai Klebangs Tls. 1.52½ March
Consolidated Tls. 5.07½ cash
Repah (50 Share) Tls. 1.50 cash
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.05 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.25 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.25 March
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.35 March
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.30 March
Samagagas Tls. 1.35 cash
Dominions Tls. 18.00 cash
Telephones Tls. 97.00 cash
Kota Bahroes Tls. 14.50 cash
Senawangs Tls. 24.00 March
Klebangs Tls. 1.50 cash
Klebangs Tls. 1.52½ March
Butes Tls. 2.12½ cash
Direct
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.35 March
Yangtsze Ins. Tls. 305.00 cash
Butes Tls. 2.12½ cash
Butes Tls. 2.15 cash
Karans Tls. 18.50 cash
S'hai Cottons Tls. 93.75 cash
Ayer Tawah X.D. Tls. 46.00 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY

Registered in England, Hongkong, Japan, the Philippines and the Straits Settlements.

All forms of Life, Endowment, Educational and Partnership Policies issued on world-wide terms without unnecessary restrictions.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.
AND
The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine Capital $1,200,000. *LIFE* Capital $1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.

LO SUN, Manager. YEE TSEU-CHEEN, Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, March 9.—Following were the prices realised at the rubber Auction this week:—

Sheet

	$	p.p.
Smoked Fine Ribbed	@	187-178
Smoked Good Ribbed	„	177-166
Smoked Fine Plain	„	176-170
Smoked Good Plain	„	166
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	„	168-163
Unsmoked Good Ribbed ..	„	—
Unsmoked Fine Plain	„	170-160
Unsmoked Good Plain	„	157-148
Crepe		
Fine Pale Thin	„	187-183
Good Pale Thin	„	183-180
Good Pale Blanket	„	—
Good Brown Blanket	„	180-171
Fine Brown	„	180-172
Good Brown	„	170-155
Good Dark	„	170-155
Barky	„	165-126
Scrap		
Virgin and Pressed	„	142-110
Loose	„	146-100
Sheet Cupwashing	„	166-140

London quotations:
Fine Pale Crepe ..... 3s. 8¼d.
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet. 3s. 7¼d.
Catalogued for sale Pcls. 8740—Sold Pcls. 6654.

Prices at our action this week were almost on the level with last week's, if anything a shade firmer. Yesterday there was a good, steady demand for all grades and the greater part of the Rubber offered was sold, with the exception of native Sheet of which about Pcls. 1,000 were withdrawn, sellers holding out for fixed limits. Fine pale Crepe fluctuated between $184 and $186, while the average price of the day for prime Sheet was about $182. The competition for medium and lower Crepes was keen, everything on offer found ready buyers.

The auction was continued this morning when prices were well maintained. Both fine pale Crepe and ribbed smoked Sheet touched in single cases $187. Our market is steady.

Banks' buying rate on London 3 m-s 2s. 4d. 27-32
Banks' buying rate on London demand .... 2s. 4⅝d.
Banks' buying rate on New York demand.. 56½.

(MEYER & MEASOR)

Ship Shortage a Peril To Trade World Over

U.S. Consuls Tell of High Rates —Bill in to Use Some Navy Vessels

Washington, Feb. 11.—Acting on a suggestion by Secretary Redfield, a bill to authorize the President to transfer all vessels in the Navy and War Departments suitable for commercial uses to the Department of Commerce in peace was introduced today by Representative Byrnes of South Carolina. The bill would permit the department to lease the vessels to private capital for coastwise and territorial trade.

Consular reports from all over the world today told of scarcity of ships and high rates and pressing demand for tonnage for the American foreign trade.

A despatch from the American embassy at Santiago said ocean freight rates on the west coast of South America were almost prohibitive. A crisis in the Chilian nitrate industry and upon wheat exporting interests was threatened by the lack of tonnage.

The American consul general at Auckland reported trade between New Zealand and the United States seriously handicapped by lack of shipping accommodations. At least one first class steamship line with regular service to New Zealand and Australasia from New York through the Panama Canal and from San Francisco was necessary, he said.

The consul at Aden reported a shortage in tonnage from there to the United States. Italian steamers sailing from Mombassa and other ports on the east coast of Africa, another report said, have recently increased their rates and can still accommodate only part of the freight offered.

The Administration Shipping Bill was indorsed and the Seamen's Law was assailed by A. B. Farquhar of York, Pa. Vice-President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, today, at the House Merchant Marine Committee hearing.

E. T. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation urged a favorable report on the Shipping Bill.

Because there are no passenger liners under the American flag making regular trips between the United States and Buenos Ayres, Secretary McAdoo and the other United States members of the International High Commission probably will go on a warship to the meeting of the commission in April.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10, Canton Road, Shanghai.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, March 17.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

We have again to report a fairly busy week, although the volume of business put through has been somewhat smaller, probably due in some measure to the near approach of the March Settlement.

A large business has been transacted with Shanghai in Cotton shares the Cotton position having improved considerably in the last fortnight.

Rubber is today quoted 3-7 per lb. and a small business has been put though, particularly in Anglo-Javas, following on the receipt of a telegram that the shareholders had settled their outstanding differences with the general managers in regard to the issue of the remainder of their shares.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have against changed hands at $790, closing with small sellers at the rate.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are buyers at $975, and Cantons could be placed at $422½ North Chinas at Tls. 180, and Yangtszes at $260 are unchanged from last week.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have changed hands at $162 and $163, and Hongkong Fires could probably be placed at $415.

Shipping.—Douglases are unchanged from last week, sales having been transacted at $133 with buyers offering $132½. Preferred Indos have weakened to $47 business done, and the Deferred have been slightly weaker, closing with business done at $131 and $132. Star Ferries are in demand at $39½ and Steamboats have advanced to a buying rate of $18½. Waterboats are unchanged at $15½.

Refineries.—China Sugars have come to business at $143 and Luzons are lightly easier with $43 offering for cash.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats are quoted at about last week's level, at the close Tls. 38½ being bid. Raubs are a trifle stronger with buyers offering $3¼. Ural Caspians have advanced to a buying rate of 35s. and Tronohs following on the magnificent figures published by the Sungei Besi Company, in which the Tronoh Company is a large holder showing a Mine profit of £40,000 on their second year's working, have advanced to 40s. buyers. Shells have been the medium of a fair business round about 98s.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are quiet at $71 with no business to report. Hongkong Docks owing to persistent heavy buying have risen to $119 for cash with $119½ done for March. Shanghai Docks have come to business at Tls. 66 and Tls. 65½. Hongkew Wharves at Tls. 90 annd New Engineerings at Tls. 10¼ are unaltered.

Lands, Hotel and Buildings.—Central Estates are offered at $99½ and Hongkong Lands at $103½. Hongkong Hotels are quiet at $112½. Humphreys Estates are wanted at $6½ after business at the rate. West Points have been done at $87, and Kowloon Lands at $37¾ are a quiet market.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos after sales at Tls. 155 have sellers at Tls. 147½. Shanghai Cottons have advanced to a buying rate of Tls. 93 with sales reported at Tls. 94. Kung Yiks are stronger at Tls. 14.40 offering for cash. Yangtszepoos have come to business at Tls. 6¼ and Tls. 6.40.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric are wanted at the advanced rate of $44½. Hongkong Trams have risen to a buying rate of $6 and China Light and Powers are unaltered from last week at $3.60.

The Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending March 11, 1916 is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 10 weeks.
This year	$11,183	$127,374
Last year	9,975	112,071
Increase	1,208	15,303
Decrease	—	—

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have changed hands at $10¼ and China Providents at $9.30. Watsons are wanted at $7.10 and Dairy Farms at $32. Peak Trams (old) at $10 (new) at 85 cents could be placed at quotations. Ropes have been done as high as $41 for cash during the week, but at the close the rate is $39½ sellers. Cements have come to business at $10.20 with buyers offering slightly under this rate.

COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service

London, March 21.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were as follows:

Cheques on London at Paris Fcs.	28.32
Bar Silver Spot	27½d.
Egyptian Cotton Brown....	11.23d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton.	5.80d.
Mid-Americans Cotton	7.82d.
Plantation Rubber, March	3s. 6½d. Done
Deliveries China Silk	112 bales
Deliveries Japan Silk	14 bales
Deliveries Canton Silk	50 bales

Tone of Tea market, strong.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$800 S.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	3.
Cathay, pref.	6.80.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$422½ B.
North China	Tls. 182½
Union of Canton	1010 Sa.
Yangtsze	$300 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$162 B.
Hongkong Fire	$415 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref. ...	
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 128.
"Shell"	98s. 9d. Sa.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 16½
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11.80 B.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d
Philippine	11s. 2.85.
Raub	Tls. 3¼.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	old 110 B. new 105 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 66 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10½.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 90.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$71½.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 106.
China Land	11s. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 104½ S.
Wei-hai-wei Land ..	11s. 3
Central Stores	$7¾ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)..	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 142½ B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112½ B.
International	Tls. 72 B.
International Pref. .	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70 B.
Soy Chee	Tls. 41.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 93¼ Sa.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.65.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 106 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y ..	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	Tls. 142 B.
Green Island	$10.15 B.
Langkats	Tls. 37¼ Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 112½ B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16½ B.
Llewellyn	$62½
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$38 N.
Watson	$7.20 Sa.
Weeks	$18½ B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 17.80 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 14¼ Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7.10 Sa.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 48 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2½.
Bukit Toh Alang ...	Tls. 7 B.
Bute	Tls. 2.12½ Sa.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.40 Sa.
Chempedak	Tls. 17 B.
Cheng	Tls. 5.
Consolidated	Tls. 5.05 Sa.
Dominion	Tls. 18 B.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 11 B.
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 24 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 12¼ S.
Kapala	Tls. 1.60.
Kapayang	Tls. 27½ B.
Karan	Tls. 18½ Sa.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 14½ Sa.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 23½ B.
Padang	Tls. 19¼ B.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 14 B.
Permata	Tls. 7¼ S.
Repah	Tls. 1.60 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.30 B.
Seekee	Tls. 10¼ B.
Semambu	Tls. 2.20.
Senawang	Tls. 24 Sa.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 1½ B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 B.
S'hai Malay-Pref. ..	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 2½ B.
Sungala	Tls. 3 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 13½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8¼ Sa.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1.40 S.
Taiping	Tls. 3½ Sa.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 14½ B.
Tebong	Tls. 34¼ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½ S.
Ziangbe	Tls. 9 Sa.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber..	Tls. 100 Sa.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams ...	Tls. 95 Sa.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 96 B.
S'hai Waterworks ..	Tls. 300

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for March 21 was 157 tons."

AGED SERVIAN KING IS NOT YET READY TO QUIT

'My Country and America Inspired By Sacred Fire Of Freedom'

HAS FAITH IN THE ALLIES

Bears No Rancor Toward The Bulgarians—Is Grateful To Greece

Aedepsos, Island of Euboea, Feb. 16.—King Peter of Servia received a correspondent of the Associated Press this morning. Hidden away in this almost inaccessible spot, bent under his seventy-two years, disillusionments and sufferings, physically broken, virtually blind, his crown gone, his native land overrun by ancient enemies, the exiled sovereign grimly clings to life in the hope of participating in the ultimate triumph of his countrymen.

The sorest trials have not dimmed the spirit or clouded the intellect of the King. He spoke with the same determined courage as characterized him when he led his soldiers to victory over the Turks, and analyzed the causes and meaning of the war with the cold logic of the man who translated John Stuart Mill into Servian.

Though still feeble from the effects of heart-breaking marches through Albania, and unable to walk without assistance, he retains the keenest mental activity and a striking cheeriness, in the face of the disaster which has overtaken his family and country.

Opens His Heart To America

"I have long wanted very much to speak from the bottom of my heart to the great heart of America, which is so deeply moved over the fate of Servia and has done so much for our unhappy people," he said. "It seems to me that somehow your compatriots have been able to divine in the struggles of a people, simple and rugged, but stubbornly individualistic, the same sacred fire which inspired the first Americans 300 years ago to leave Europe to erect in the wilderness of America a home for freedom. They understand us. We speak the same language of liberty.

"And those of your compatriots who have come to us as doctors, nurses—the American Red Cross, the Servian Relief and Sanitary Commissions—all these brave young people, who have so gladly given their young lives to fight typhus and the sickening effects of shells and epidemics, of whom not a few rest forever in Servian soil—was it not they who brought to us the soul of a kindred people from America?

"Above all, today, when thousands of Servian women and children, unable to flee, remain there, deprived of everything, dependent for bread and shelter upon the enemies of their country, it is they, your compatriots, who at this moment have unobtrusively set to work to succor the unfortunates who have lost all who have need of all."

The aged King leaned forward, fixed the correspondent with wide-open, almost sightless eyes. "May God in His mercy reward your country!" he cried, and, leaning back in his chair, closed his eye-lids remaining long silent, as one dreaming.

It could easily be seen that he was forcing himself with iron will to speak. He talked slowly, visibly wearied by the effort, with long silences, losing himself from time to time in recollection of many and divers memories of things which filled his long, adventurous life.

Excuses Delay of Allies

"I know what you are thinking," he continued finally. "You are wrong. For those of our allies who have remained faithful we have no reproach. They came to our aid too late to save us. But they came. They were not organized for war, nor ruled over by soldiers. Had they been so organized, so ruled, perhaps they would have been able to save us.

"Civilization cannot be made an engine of war and perfected to foresee every contingency. It is inherent in liberty that it acts slowly, clumsily perhaps, but this very slowness and clumsiness constitute the strength of free people. Their triumph is long in coming, but none the less sure.

"I do not know if it is quite understood in America what it is all about that almost entire Europe is at war. But I will tell you in a word; it is the supreme, the last effort of fudalism, a fight to a finish between the feudalism of yesterday and the freedom of tomorrow. So that is why war had to break out on the banks of the Danube, and not elsewhere, for the Danube separates by so little the most intransigent feudalism, maintained by unworthy intrigues, like those of the smaller Italian States in the Middle Ages, from the most stubborn ideal of liberty, implanted in those ready to fight to the last man to realize that ideal.

"Yet we have always wanted to live at peace with the Austrians. Their way has not been our way, but we Serbs are like you Americans; it is part of our creed to live on good terms with our neighbors. Often I have looked from my windows in Belgrade at the fields and mountains of Austria, and have said to myself: 'Now is it possible that we should not be able to live and let live, as between neighbors?'

"But it is of the very nature of a feudal state that liberty cannot and must not flourish in the same vicinity, and Austria arranged all that in the time of the Obrenovitches. Servia was made merely a tributary to Austria. She was no longer free at all. By the treaty of 1881 she renounced all her rights. Today, again Austria still seeks to follow toward Servia crushed the same policy as before—to create of Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia, and Herzegovina an empire of vassal States for the benefit of a mediaeval feudal nobility. But we cannot stand that. We are peasants, but free peasants.

Proud He Is a Peasant King

"I am King. I come from the people, but a heroic people who preferred bitter death to comfortable, shameful slavery. My grandfather was a peasant, and I am prouder of that than of my throne. Crowns are lost, but the pure, clean blood of those who have lived of the earth does not die out.

"As for Bulgaria, we have proved that we have no rancor against the soldiers who fought side by side with us for the liberty of the Balkans. We accepted that. We make enormous sacrifices that they should remain our friends. They did not so will. The obsession of Balkanic hegemony pursues them. Yet, despite everything, I say even now, with all my heart, 'Let the Bulgarians live in tranquility at home. There is place enough for all in the Balkans. All that is required is a little good-will.'"

"And Greece, your Majesty?"

For a while the King did not answer, seeming unwilling to touch on this subject.

"As for our ally, Greece," he replied at length, "she has understood differently from us. Her interests are in the Balkans, but, outside of her refusal to participate in the war shoulder to shoulder with us, she has in other respects fulfilled the duties of friend and neighbor. Today we are the guests of the Greek people, and we are grateful for their hospitality."

The old man fell silent. Evidently the effort to talk had been a severe strain. The doctor made a sign to the correspondent, but King Peter felt it and gathered strength for a final word.

With a single gesture he brushed away tenderly the restraining touch of an aide-de-camp. He bent forward his broad, square, short-fingered peasant hands, clenched to strike sharply the arms of the chair in emphasis and shouted the words:

"I believe in the liberty of Servia as I believe in God. It was the dream of my youth. It was for that I fought throughout my manhood. It has become the faith of the twilight of my life. I only live to see Servia free. I pray God to let me live until the day of the redemption of my people. That day I shall be ready to die if the Lord wills. I have struggled a great deal in my life and am tired, bruised, and broken from it."

The King without a country drew up his frail, pain-twisted body to military rigidity. "But I am gathering my strength," he cried again, "to march once more at the head of my men, sharing their trials and sufferings, as I did forty-two years ago in Bosnia. I will see, I shall see, their triumph. I shall not die before the victory of my fatherland."

WEIRD MURDER TALE IN HIS CONFESSION

Undertaker Tells of Slaying Wife, Forging Certificate And Burying Her

New York, February 16.—Just as the fun of the beefsteak dinner of the Ourselves Club at 286 East Eighty-sixth street was reaching its height last night Detective Arthur Butts of the Third district entered the hall and beckoned to one of the joymakers. A word that he was wanted outside on important business and the man took off his cap and apron, rolled them up under his arm and asked what he could do for his visitor.

At that moment Harry A. Schroeffel, manager for the undertaking establishment of Philip Voelker at 336 East Eighty-sixth street, was under arrest for wife murder with attending circumstances which the police say have rarely been equalled in police history.

The charge which Schroeffel afterward admitted, according to the police, is that early on the morning of December 29 he strangled his wife Ida during a quarrel, and leaving her dead on the floor went calmly to sleep on the bed in the room; that on the following morning he carried the body into the undertaking establishment without the knowledge of his mother and brother, called in an embalmer as if she were a stranger, forged a death certificate and later buried the body in Woodlawn Cemetery, and apparently thought no more of the matter.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	„ 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen)	o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.
Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

March 10, 1915.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	U.S. 4,210,000
	U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

3/8 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen $48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	500,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

5671.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

WAR MAY DWARF BRITONS

Major Darwin Says Better Physical Types Are in Danger

London, Feb. 15.—Major Leonard Darwin, son of the late Charles Darwin, in an address delivered today before the Statistical Society, recalled the belief that the Napoleonic wars had permanently reduced the stature of Frenchmen.

"Wars have unquestionably destroyed the better physical types," he continued, "but whether the stature of the British will be reduced by the present war cannot be ascertained for many years."

Passengers Arrived

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava from Vladivostock:—Mr. Companion, Mr. G. Bleck, Mrs. Hanna Buy, Mr. Langa Renvald, Mr. Edward, Mrs. Kublitckey, Mrs. J. Skochen, Mr. and Mrs. Pogorelsoff and Mr. Neginsky, Mr. Arnesen, Mr. W. Kutse-du-Roshe.

Per P. and O. s.s. Malta from London:—Mr. J. Danson, Miss Gayner, Mr. D. Forshaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. Inggs, Miss Hengham, Lt. Wills, Mrs. Wills, Mr. G. Trussler. From Marseilles:—Mr. N. Miller, Mr. W. Stratten, Mr. H. Thomas. From Port Said:—Mr. Polite. From Bombay:—Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Miss Warner, Mr. H. Seeby, Miss Mackinney, Mrs. Elliott, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Flowers. From Colombo:—Mr. G. Hawkins, Mr. M. Blount, Mr. G. Richardson. From Singapore:—Mr. Eger, Mr. H. Crossley, Mr. Kite. From Hongkong:—Mrs. A. W. Cross, Capt. and Mrs. Bojensen, Mrs. E. Sehester, Mr. L. Gilder, Mr. C. Nicot, Mr. L. Slicker, Mr. Hesse, Miss Hatley, Miss Fife.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru from Japan:—Mrs. J. N. Sypher, Miss D. Sypher, Mrs. T. A. M. Craven, Mrs. H. K. Cage, Mrs. C. G. Andresen, Mrs. H. B. Turner, Dr. H. B. Turner, Mr. Malevigne, Mr. F. J. Brune, Mr. H. G. Gate, Mr. H. C. Kumamoto, Mr. U. Goldberg.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru from Japan:—Mr. K. V. Dzung, Mr. J. M. Hermann, Mr. Y. R. Woozianvong. In transit:—Mr. T. Shoda, Mrs. A. V. Seipel, Mrs. M. Coquard, Mr. I. R. Isaacs, Mr. W. L. Prowett, Mr. M. Yasuda, Mr. N. Hori, Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson and son, Mr. J. Bensabott, Mr. S. Hashimoto, Mr. Y. Z. Woozean Vong, Mr. C. A. Cooke, Mr. T. Shibuya, Mr. C. Adachi, Mr. and Mrs. Moy and 3 children, Mr. T. Sazi.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyung from Hankow:—Mrs. and Miss Teavens, and Mrs. Lindstrom.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. Wadmann.

Per s.s. Luenho from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Ladd and child, Messrs. Rankin and Biggar.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Whangpoo conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Amazone will leave the Co.'s jetty at 5 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. & O. s.s. Malta will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Alexandra conveying departing passengers and mails to the R. M. s.s. Empress of Japan will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S. M. R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 12.30 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R. V. F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

21.—The two depressions are travelling eastwards, the one across the Sea of Japan, the other between Kiusiu and the Loochoos. The anticyclone comes back to prevail in North China. Double cyclonic circulation of the winds, between China and Japan.

22.—The wind is backing to N.W.; the pressure rising rapidly. The weather clears up. The depressions must be accelerating away, on both sides of Japan.

Meteorological Readings

Wednesday, March 22, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	767.40	769.87
„ „ inches	30.21	30.31
Variation in m. for 24 h	-5.40	-6.58
Variation in m. for 12 h	-3.54	-2.66
Wind: Direction	N	NNW
Wind: Kilom per hour	20	16
Wind: Miles	12.4	9.9
Temperature: Cen	6·0	8·0
Temperature: Fahr.	42.8	46.4
Humidity: sc	88	58
Nebulosity: 5-10	10	1
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfallinches	—	—

∵ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∵

THE Apollo THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For March 21st, 22nd and 23rd.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"PROFESSOR MILLER'S VISION"

A beautiful Pathecolor play IN TWO REELS
Featuring Lilian Wiggins, Chas. Arling and O. Penn.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting latest War Incidents

"THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER"
An American Kinema Comedy.

"A FLYING FREIGHT CAPTIVE"
An exciting one-reel drama.

"COLONEL HEEZA LIAR IN MEXICO"
Comic Cartoon by Bray.

CHARLES CHAPLIN
In a screaming comedy entitled:
"A FILM JOHNNIE"

Societe Dramatique Francaise
LYCEUM THEATRE

April 1, 3, and 5.

In aid of Crippled French Soldiers

Cinderella. A Fairy Tale

Opera by Massenet in four acts (In English).

Produced by Mme. Thue.

Conductor, Mr. R. C. Young.

Dances and ballet under the Misses Newcombe.

Scenery by Mrs. Denham.
Costumes by Mrs. McMichael.

1st Performance. Booking at Messrs. International Savings Society, 69, Rue du Consulat. Open on Monday, March 20. The total proceeds will be devoted to the fund for Crippled French soldiers.

2nd and 3rd Performances. Booking at Messrs. Moutrie and Co. opens on Thursday, March 23. **Boxes to be auctioned at the French Town Hall at 5.30 p.m. the same day.** The total proceeds will be devoted to the fund for Crippled French soldiers.

9106

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 21st, 22nd and 23rd March

"BUCKINGHAMSHIRE"
Interesting

"The Avalanche of Fire"
Three Parts

"A GAY TIME IN JACKSONVILLE"
Comic

"THE ESCAPE OF THE FAST FREIGHT"
Drama

"HIS TAKING WAYS"
Keystone Comedy

VICTORIA THEATRE

Commencing on Friday, 24th March, 1916

Special Engagement
OF
THE GREAT CHALBERT

World's master magician. An avalanche of mysteries and
Louis Slicker
in
Impersonations of Charlie Chaplin
also
songs and monologue
Usual admission, no advance in prices

Booking at Moutrie's.

LAST THREE PERFORMANCES
OF THE
POTAPOVICH CO.
AT THE
Victoria Theatre

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

Complete Change of Programme
Presenting A One Act Pantomime

"THE MARITIME FESTIVAL"
and
Many Other New Pictures

Special Selection of New Pictures Including New Keystone Comedies

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 21st, 22nd and 23rd March

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
THE 4,000 FEET
Real War Pictures

which are claimed to be actually taken on the Battlefield and Sea by their Proprietors, will continue to be shown on the above evenings.

There are 57 Episodes,
some of which depict the most horrible, heart-rending scenes in this World's Great War.

ALSO WILL BE SHOWN
The 12th Episode of
"THE BLACK BOX"
Two Parts

Price of Admission to Dress Circle Seats.. ...30 Cents.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date.	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Mar 25	P.M.	Vancouver	E'press of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P. O. S.
" 25		Tacoma	Kumi Maru	Jap.		A. T. Co.
Apr. 5	P.M.	Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap.	Kobayashi	A. T. Co.
" 7	P. M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
" 9	noon	Seattle	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.
" 11	P.M.	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Rent	A. T. Co.
" 17	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
" 21	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
" 21	P.M.	Tacoma	Hawaii Maru	Jap.	Saitow	A. T. Co.
" 23	noon	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	Horri	N. Y. K.
" 28	P.M.	Vancouver	Montcalm	Br.	Hailey	C. P. O. S.
May 1	noon	Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
" 9	P.M	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
" 21	noon	Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	N Y K
June 24	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
Aug 28	P.M.	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Mar 23	12.30	Moji, Kobe	Kumano Maru	Jap.	Saito	N. Y. K.
" 23	P.M.	Moji, Kobe	Malta	Br.	Talbot	P. & O.
" 24	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	Heikel	R. V. F.
" 25	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	E'press of Russia	Br.	Davison	C.P.O.S.
" 25	2 30	Nagasaki, Moji	Yawata Maru	Jap.	Kusano	N. Y. K.
" 28	5.00*	Nagasaki Moji	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	Sudsuki	N. Y. K.
" 30	6.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Hirano Maru	Jap.	Fraser	N. Y. K.
Apr 11	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	A. T. Co
FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Mar 22	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Amazone	Fr.	Lafont	Cie. M. M.
" 23		London	Nore	Br.	Asbury	P. & O.
" 29	P.M.	Marseilles	Polynesien	Fr.	Costa	Cie M. M.
" 31	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Machaon	br.	Bevan	S. & S.
Apr 3	7.30*	Marseilles via Cape	Kitano Maru	Jap.	Cope	N. Y. K.
" 3		Marseilles etc.,	Malta	Br.	Talbot	P. & O.
" 8	D.L.	London via Cape	Teiresias	Br.	Beale	B. & S.
" 17		Marseilles etc.,	Nagoya	Br.	Garwood	P. & O.
" 26	D.L.	London via Cape	Noleus	Br.		B & S.
May 1		Marseilles etc.,	Namur	Br.	Collyer	P. & O.
" 1	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Tencer	Br.	Yarwood	B. & S.
" 15		Marseilles etc.,	Nankin	Br.	Manley	P. & O.
FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Mar 23	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Taishun	Chi.	Westerland	C.M.SN.Co
" 23	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow.	Tamsui	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.
" 23		Takao, Formosa	Anping Maru	Jap.	Muira	N. K. K.
" 23	12.30	Hongkong	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.
" 23	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Meathrel	B. & S.
" 24	A.M.	Foochow	Hsin Peking	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.S.N.Co
" 24	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
" 24	P.M	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopcraft	C P O S
" 26	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.
" 27	D.L.	Wuhu, Swatow	Kashing	Br.	Byers	C. N.
" 28	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Annui	Br	Eedy	B. & S.
" 30	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	Williams	B. & S.
Apr 9	P.M	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A T Co
FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Mar 23	noon	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	Wright	J. M. & Co.
" 23	0.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Tongchow	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.
" 23	6.00	Tientsin, Dairy	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	Yamaga	N. Y. K.
" 23	2.00	Newchwang	Hunan	Br.	Macdonald	B. & S.
" 23	D.L.	Antung	Chungking	Br.	Gibb	B. & S.
" 23	A.M.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Kungping	Chi.	Howie	C.M.SN.Co
" 24	D.L.	Tientsin	Yunnan	Br.	French	B. & S.
" 24	3 00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus	Heikel	Rus. V. F.
" 24	4.30	Tsingtao, Dairy	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
" 24	D.L.	Newchwang	Ningpo	Br.	McCulloch	B. & S.
" 25	D.L.	Tientsin	Kwangping	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.
" 25	A.M	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinchi	Chi.	Wilks	C.M.S.N.Co
" 28	6.00*	Dairy	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	Satob	S. M. R.
" 28	3.00	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.
" 29	D.L.	Antung	Chekiang	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.
" 29	D.L.	Newchwang	Chihli	Br.	Lloyd	B. & S.
FOR RIVER PORTS						
Mar 23	M.N	Hankow, etc.,	Kianghsin	Chi.	Milligan	C.M.SN.Co.
" 23	M.N.	do	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	Kurikawa	N. K. K.
" 23	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.
" 24	M.N	do	Juiwo	Br.	Jellar	J. M. & Co.
" 24	M.N	do	Wuchang	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
" 24	M.N	do	Yochang Maru	Jap.	Hosokawa	N. K. K.
" 25	M.N.	do	Siangyang M.	Jap.	Scott	N. K. K.
" 25	M.N	do	Tatung	Br.	Owen	B. & S.
" 26	M.N	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	Mellwain	C.M.SN.Co.
" 27	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	Lindstrom	C.M.SN.Co
" 27	M.N	do	Kutwo	Br.	Gibb	J.M. & Co.
" 28	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.
" 29	M.N.	do	Kinling	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Mar 22	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Mar 22	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi	Edgren	Ningshao C.M.SN.Co	N.S.C.W. K.L.Y.W.
Mar 22	Foochow	Haesn	887	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.SN.Co	W S W.
Mar 22	Japan	Sado Maru	3860	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.	K.L.Y.W
Mar 22	Hankow	Kiangyung	1535	Chi.	Mellwain	C. M. SN Co	N.Y.K.W.
Mar 22	Japan	Yawata Maru	2708	Jap.	Kusano	N. Y. K.	
Mar 22	Japan	Anyo Maru	1345	Jap.	Taniyama	F. Co.	9 p.
Mar 22	V'divostock	Poltava	1922	Rus.	Heikel	R. V. F.	W T W
Mar 22	Swatow	Hunan	1148	Br.	Macdonald	B. & S.	
Mar 22	Hongkong	Malta	6064	Br.	Talbot	P. & O.	
Mar 22	C'wangtao	Sishan	847	Rus.	Strosdy	K M A	
Mar 22	Japan	Chikuzen Maru	2578	Jap.	Kusano	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Mar 22	Japan	Takaosan Maru	1830	Jap.	Gillespei	M. B. K.	
Mar 22	Hankow	Luenho	1735	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co	SHW
Mar 22	Swatow	Yunnan	2502	Br.	French	B. & S.	
Mar 22		Yungshin	1468	Chi.	Hudson	N. S. N. Co	
Mar 22	Wakamatsu	Gensan Maru	1140	Jap.	Tanaka	M. B. K.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 22	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Lienshing	1049	Br.	Carle	J M. & Co.
" 22	Amoy, Swatow.	Feiching	1980	Chi.	Baines	C.M.SN.Co
" 22	Hankow, etc.,	Tachi Maru	1285	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
" 22	Hankow. etc.	Loongwo	1758	Br.	Christie	J. M. & Co.
" 22	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Wosang	1127	Br.	Smith	J. M. & Co.
" 22	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	1897	Br.	Carnaghan	B & S
" 22	Chefoo, Tientsin	Haiming	1428	Chi.	Mackinnon	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 22	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	816	Chi.	Hansen	C.M.SN.Co
" 22	Hankow	Yusang	1122	Br.	Campbell	J. M. & Co
" 22	Hankow	Meian	461	Am.	Augustad	S Oil Co.
" 22	Europe	Miyazaki Maru	5280	Jap.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.
" 22	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
" 22	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	Edgren	N. S. N. Co

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 22	Hankow, etc.,	Fengyang Maru	2808	Jap.	Takano	N K K
" 22	w.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	1269	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.
" 22	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	1536	Br.	Meathrel	B & S
" 22	Hankow, etc.,	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	Carlson	C.M.SN.Co.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Antilochus	Jan. 5
Atreus	Feb. 3
Atsuta Maru	Feb. 7
City of Colombo	Jan. 23
Demodocus	Mar. 18
Eumaeus	Mar. 20
Glenstrae	Mar. 11
Helenus	Feb. 2
Hitachi Maru	Feb. 20
Iyo Maru	Mar. 5
Kansas	Feb. 6
Knight Companion	Feb. 22
Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
Miyazaki Maru	Mar. 22
Mongara	Feb. 10
Nellore	Jan. 30
Novara**	Mar. 20
Pingsuey	Mar. 1
Prostesilaus	Mar. 2
Suwa Maru	Jan. 23
Tydeus	Jan. 16
Waimana	Feb. 18
Yangtsze	Jan. 23

For Marseilles, etc.

Amazone	Mar. 23
Andre Lebon	Feb. 16
Atlantique	Mar. 5
Cordillere	Feb. 2

For Bombay

Namur**	Feb. 20
Nankin**	Mar. 5

For Vancouver, etc.

Canada Maru	Mar. 9
Hazel Dollar	Mar. 4
Hugh Hogan	Feb. 3
Javary	Jan. 25
Kamakura Maru	Feb. 27
Kosoku Maru	Feb. 29
Mexico Maru	Feb. 6
Sequoya	Feb. 13
Shidzuoka Maru	Feb. 7
Shimpo Maru	Feb. 26
Tamba Maru	Mar. 12
Yokohama Maru	Mar. 20
Yucatan	Feb. 16

For New York

City of Baroda	Mar. 6
Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9
Indra	Feb. 7
Indrashambs	Mar. 17
St. Patrick	Feb. 27
Skipton Castle	Jan. 22
Tuscan Prince	Jan. 26

For San Francisco, etc.

China	Feb. 18
Robert Dollar	Feb. 25
Shinyo Maru	Mar. 17
Tenyo Maru	Feb. 18

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Ajax	Jan. 29	Mar. 3
Cyclops	Mar. 11	May 1
Gleniffer	Feb. 10	Apr. 10
Hirano Maru	Feb. 2	Mar. 29
Idomeneus		May 15
Kamo Maru	Mar. 11	May. 15
Kashima Maru	Mar. 11	Apr. 30
Kitano Maru	Jan. 4	Mar. 31
Kintuck	Jan. 29	Mar. 30
Katori Maru	Mar. 22	Apr. 15
Kashgar	Mar. 4	Apr. 19
Khiva	Feb. 5	Apr. 4
Keemun	Jan. 28	Mar. 27
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Mar. 30
Lycaon	Mar. 11	May 1
Mentor	Feb. 24	Apr. 10
Mishima Maru	Mar. 25	May. 5
Mongara	Apr. 29	June. 12
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Apr. 20
Merionethshire	Jan. 30	Apr. 8
Neleus	Feb. 5	Mar. 31
Nellore	Apr. 15	May. 29
Nagoya**	Feb. 5	Mar. 30
Namur	Mar. 4	Apr. 14
Novara	Apr. 1	May 11
Ningchow	Feb. 19	Apr. 17
Nankin	Mar. 18	Apr. 27
Oanfa	Feb. 12	Apr. 16
Peleus		May 8
Pyrrhus	Feb. 26	Apr. 23
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Mar. 26
Teucer	Jan. 29	Mar. 31

FROM SYDNEY

Eastern	Mar. 15	Apr. 12

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Aki Maru	Apr. 4	May 2
Awa Maru	Mar. 7	Apr. 4
Empress of Asia		Apr. 21
Empress of Japan	Mar. 4	Mar. 24
Empress of Russia		Mar. 25
Monteagle		Apr. 28
Shidzuoka Maru	Mar. 17	Apr. 13
Tamba Maru	Apr. 18	May 16

FROM NEW YORK

City of Agra	Jan. 15	Apr. 5
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Mar. 30
City of Lincoln	Jan. 31	Mar. 30
Egremont Castle	Nov. 6	Mar. 31
Eurypylus		May 20
Grena	Nov. 28	Mar. 30
Indradeo	Jan. 17	Apr. 5
Indrawadi	Jan. 19	Mar. 25
Indraghiri	Dec. 5	Mar. 23
Lincluden	Dec. 25	Mar. 28
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	Apr. 5

FROM CHRISTIANIA

Ceylon	Feb. 7	Mar. 30
Siam	Feb. 8	Apr. 13
Sumatra	Jan. 8	Mar. 25
Yeddo	Feb. 11	Mar. 30

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Chiyo Maru	Mar. 4	Apr. 11
Mexico Maru	Mar. 23	Apr. 19
Tenyo Maru		May 9
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Apr. 16

* Due date is approximate.
** Transhipment from Colombo.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Yohyang Maru, Capt. Y. Kurikawa, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, March 23, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kianghsin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tachang Maru, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from the Pootung N.Y.K. wharf on Friday, March 24, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The str. Anping Maru, Capt. W. Miura, will be despatched from the Co's Pootung Wharf on March 23. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

FOOCHOW.—The str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The str. Persia Maru, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Sunday, April 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The str. Kungping, Capt. J. B. Howie, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Yamaga, will be despatched from Co's Yangtszepoo Wharf on March 23, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 475.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping will be despatched on March 25. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1, Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The str. Hsinchi, Capt. W. B. A. Wilks, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will leave on Tuesday, April 11. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will leave on Tuesday, April 11. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan arrived at Kobe at 8 a.m. on Monday, March 20, sailed at 11 p.m. and is due at Woosung at 6 a.m. tomorrow. She will be despatched for Hongkong on the same day and the tender Alexandra will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. to convey passengers and mails to Woosung.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Chefoo for Tientsin and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The M.M. s.s. Amazone with the American mails left Kobe for Shanghai on Tuesday, March 21, at 2 a.m. and may be expected to arrive at Woosung today at or about 10 a.m. The tender Whangpoo with passengers and mails is due to arrive alongside the M.M. jetty on the same day at noon.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Chefoo for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Ningpo and Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. China arrived at San Francisco on March 11.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Kinling will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The watermark at Hankow on the 19th instant was 13' 5", at Kiukiang on the following day 16' 5", and at Wuhu on the 21st instant 10' 9".

The K.M.A. s.s. Burrumbeet (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

TO LAUNCH 6,000-TON SHIPS

The Standard Shipbuilding Corporation, which has purchased Shooter's Island in New York, will establish there a plant designed along new lines. Officials of the corporation say that contracts have been signed for all the ships that can be constructed for the first two years of operation. All these ships will be alike, being 6,000-ton freighters of standard design. A Pittsburg plant has contracted to furnish plates as fast as needed.

Assembling machinery, somewhat after the style used by automobile firms, is now being installed on the island. It is proposed to have nine vessels under construction at once, moving across the island as they are advanced in construction, one being launched every thirty days after the first year. After that one will be launched every fifteen days. This system, it is said, will reduce the cost of construction about 25 per cent. The contracts taken provide for a net profit of $20 a ton.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlsen	Carlowitz	N G L B 9
Mar 21	Tientsin	Anping Maru	1052	Jap.	Miura	N. K. K.	L P D L W
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	6284	Aus.	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	S VII
Mar 19	Singapore	Buyo Maru	3248	Jap.	Komedake	A. P. Co.	O W S B
Mar 20	Hongkong	Brisbane River	8149	Br.	Pearson	E. A. C.	S VI
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3862	Aus	Farsbuchia	Aus. Lloyd	C M E W
Aug 8	Hongkong	D Rickmers	2657	Ger.	Voerbeek	R. D & Co.	S XIII
Mar 21	Japan	Dainigenzan M.	1140	ap.	Tanaka	M. B. K.	M.B.K.W.
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	Hense	R. D. & Co.	10 p.
Mar 20	Hankow	Fengyang Maru	2808	Jap.	Takano	N.K.K.	N.Y.K.W.
Mar 20	Chefoo	Haiming	1428	Chi.	Mackinnon	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 4	Singapore	Islami	608	r.	Watson	Moller & Co	Y T P D
Mar 21	Hongkong	Isola	3402	Br.	Butler	Sassoon	C M E W
Jan 8	Hongay	Isaho	981	Chi.	Borg	Moller & Co.	Y T P D W
Mar 4	Hongkong	Kwangtee	4681	Chi.	McArthur	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Mar 11	Hankow	Kianghsin	2101	Chi.	Milligan	C.M.S.N.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Mar 18	Chefoo	Koonming	1338	Br.	Wright	J. M. & Co.	S H W
Mar 20	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	Miller	C.M.S.N.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Mar 20	Japan	Kumano Maru	3154	Jap.	Yawamoto	N Y K	W - W
Mar 20	Foochow	Kohoku Maru	1611	Jap.	Yamaga	N K K	O S K Y W.
Mar 21	C'wangtao	Kwangping	1235	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.	K.M.A.W.
Mar 20	Hongkong	Linan	1277	Br.	Pettinger	B. & S.	
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Rathe	Melchers	N G L B 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Lehmann	Melchers	N G L B 1
Mar 20	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	Murray	N. S. N. Co	N.S.C.W.
Mar 20	Hankow	Nganking	1467	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.	CNW
Mar 21	Japan	Nissho Maru	842	Jap.	Matumoto	K M A	K.M.A.W
Jan 31	Keelung	Otowa Maru	877	Jap.	Hyodo	N.K.K	Int D
Mar 21	C'wangtao	Otaru Maru	1249	Jap.	Takahashi	K. M. A.	Y K B W.
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	Peterson	G. N. T. Co	3 p.
July 30	Tsingtao	Pikiang	840	Ger.	Arndt	H A L.	Int. D. W.
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus	Martinolich	Aus. Lloyd	S VII
Dec 16	Yangtse	Shuhun	495	Chi	Ching	S N Co	K N D W
Feb 1	Dairy	Shanghai	270	Jap.	Gamo	Moller & Co	Y T P D
Feb 25	Manila	Seward	764	Am.	Ewart	Dodwell	O D W
Mar 5	Cruise	Store Nordiske	882	Dan	Christen	G. N.T. Co.	3 P
Mar 20	Hongkong	Shantung	1568	Br.	Meathrel	B & S	W T W
Mar 21	Hankow	Siangkiang M.	580	Jap.	Honjo	N. K. K.	
Mar 18	Amoy	Tsonan	1587	Chi.	Mackie	C.M.SN.Co.	T K D W
Mar 2	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	Cowan	B & S	W T W
Mar 21	Chefoo	Taishun	1216	Chi.	Westerland	C.M.NS.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Mar 21	Japan	Toyora Maru	1616	Jap	Shimizu	M B. Co.	C Y P U W
Mar 18	C'wangtao	Vestfold	1172	Nor	Bestelsen	K. M.A.	K.M.A.W.
Mar 21	C'wangtao	Volund	1114	Nor.	Hubert	K. M. A.	
Mar 21	Swatow	Wuhu	1227	Br.	Wake	B. & S.	W T W
Mar 18	Japan	Yedo Maru	1350	Jap.	Hasdimoto	F. & Co.	O C W
Mar 20	Japan	Yumihari Maru	563	Jap.	Kano	M B K	M.B.K.W.
Mar 21	Hankow	Yohyang Maru	1957	Jap.	Takeshita	N. K. K.	L P D W

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B N B	Dec. 20	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	313	Fewel
l c	Feb. 18	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
P & O B I	Oct. 21	Yangtze	Helera	Am g-b.	1897	12	207	Brotherton
7 p	Mar. 21	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	200	2	30	King

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

C. P. O. S. LTD.

Homeward Sailings Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Russia ..	Mch.	24
Empress of Japan....	Apr.	7
Empress of Asia	,,	21
Monteagle	,,	28
Empress of Russia ..	May	19
Empress of Japan....	June	3
Empress of Asia	,,	16
Monteagle	July	1
Empress of Russia ..	,,	14
Empress of Japan....	July	29
Empress of Asia	Aug.	11

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Apr. 11
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	May 9
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June 3
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June 28
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 9

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Apr. 28
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	May 23
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July. 11
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16

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ALL NATIONS AS TRIAL JURY

In This Way They Can Decide What Government Is Best For the People

New York, February 10.—In the event that the European war ends in a deadlock and the Allies offer terms of peace which Americans deem absolutely just and fair, it will be the duty of the United States toward civilization to enter the war on the side of the Allies. This conviction was expressed yesterday by Alfred Noyes, the celebrated English poet. Mr. Noyes is stopping at the Algonquin, and in a few days will leave for Princeton, where he will remain until June as a visiting professor at the university.

In an interview accorded to a reporter for The New York Times yesterday Mr. Noyes said he did not think that this country, even viewing the situation solely from the viewpoint of its own interests, could afford to remain out of the war in the event that Germany, declaring herself able to support herself indefinitely, even if she could not defeat her enemies, refused to accept fair terms on which peace could be re-established. But, he thought, it also would be as much America's duty to the rest of civilization to insist on fair terms being met as early as possible as it was England's duty to stand up for the rights of Belgium earlier in the war.

Mr. Noyes told also of a step that he believed should be taken after the war, regardless of how it turns out, in which America should take a vigorous part. He said that a conference of representatives of all the civilized nations of the earth should be held after the war, that this conference should resolve itself into a sort of trial jury, and that the various forms of Government in vogue throughout the world should be placed on trial.

War As a World Lesson

"Everybody has learned a bitter lesson from the present war," Mr. Noyes said, "and at last the world agrees that it simply ought not to be possible for less than a hundred men to press the button and fling millions of men into war. Talk about siting on a pile of dynamite! That would be a mild and safe pastime compared with the existence on earth of forms of government which make this possible. It is ridiculous to say weakly that humanity is unable to safeguard itself against this condition of affairs, but to do so will require genuine preparation and a willingness to surrender all other considerations to the good of future humanity for a while, until a practicable plan has been worked out. Unless we are all willing to participate in this effort we simply will drop back into the old habit after this war of sitting back and hoping that there won't be another and waiting for the next one to come.

"I believe most heartily in preparedness for America at the present time. Every Englishman I have spoken to thinks that it is necessary for America to prepare to defend herself and to give herself more than a mere voice in the council of the nations. The various forms of government should be studied by the nations with a view to revising them so that a handful of men would not be able to cause great wars, and in this great work America should be able to make her influence felt by being strong enough to back up her views, I believe.

"A study of the situation will show that this would not mean the permanent maintenance of expensive armaments, but would mean preparedness on a large scale only for the time being—preparedness to enforce peace instead of preparedness for war. It would be the duty of the nations that scrutinized the forms of the world's governments to be ready to back up their decisions with force if necessary. Being able to do this would make it unnecessary actually to exert the force, but if the participating nations were not physically strong enough to carry out their demands their work would be fruitless.

Service in U. S. Entering War

"Another reason for immediate preparedness in this country lies in the fact that America may find it her duty to enter the present war before it is over, and it takes a year and a half to make a soldier, as England's experience too plainly has proved. If by entering America could end the war, that indeed would be a real service to humanity. I think even the Germans will concede that.

"As modern civilization is constructed, no nation's interests are independent of the interests of other civilized nations, and, taking a hypothetical case in which there was a deadlock, it would be the duty of America to join the side offering terms which America considered eminently fair.

"Unless some such deliberate effort is made by the nations acting jointly to pull things out of their present chaos and to try to establish peace, I feel that we are nearer anarchy in Europe, and here, too, for all that, than we ever have been in the history of the world. With 20,000,000 casualties already as a result of the war, and the prospect of another 20,000,000 after two years more of it, the 'Hun is at the gate' in more senses than one, and unless nations come to realize that they must stand together instead of trying to follow their own whims in the future I think that this war can be referred to almost as the epitaph of civilization. If we only could stop the business of the world for a year—perhaps six months—and forget private interests to put an end to the possibility of a re-currence of this awful sacrifice of life, it could be ended practically for all time.

"If the people can't be worked up to the stage where they will be willing to ignore private interests for a while, we may as well devote our lives to the philosophy of the expression: 'Eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow we die.'"

Americans Much Misunderstood

Mr. Noyes said his visits to this country had explained an enigma. He said Americans probably were the most misunderstood people on earth, but that whenever Frenchmen or Englishmen, for instance, paid protracted visits to this country they went home ardent champions of America. Mr. Noyes said he was now as ardent a champion of America as any who had visited this country, and that the misunderstanding abroad was caused by the fact that real American viewpoints were not known over there.

"When they read Mr. Bryan's statements that 'all nations have sinned equally' in the present war, for instance," Mr. Noyes said, "they form opinions of America at large that do injustice to the country."

A few years ago, while on his first visit to this country, Mr. Noyes advocated disarmament and was considered one of the most outspoken of the British pacifists. He said yesterday that he often had been asked recently how he reconciled his present with his former views.

"My answer is that the Allies certainly did everything the most rabid pacifist could ask before the present war," Mr. Noyes said. "Each country asked that a conference be arranged at which the difficulties that had arisen could be discussed, while England went so far as to ask that Germany suggest a form of conference that would be satisfactory to her. Germany's reply was her rush through Belgium. But in this country, as elsewhere, it seems impossible for the people to take a complete view of the situation; it seems always to be viewed from only one side. Civilization desires peace as much as ever, but we are learning that we must be prepared to insist on justice with peace, and on justice to all nations as well as to the citizens of our own countries."

Little Girls Modeled in Stone

EDSTROM'S LATEST STATUE.

Group statue of the two little granddaughters of the late ex-Governor Frank W. Higgins, of New York, the most recent work of David Edstrom, noted Swedish-American sculptor.

The group shown here is the latest work of David Edstrom, the Swedish-American sculptor, and is his characterization of the granddaughters of the late former Governor Frank W. Higgins, of New York.

The little girls are the daughters of Mrs. Orrin Thrall Higgins, of Nashville, Tenn., and Redlands, Cal. Before her marriage to Governor Higgins's son she was Miss Elizabeth Brandsford, of Nashville.

Mr. Edstrom's work, while well known in America, is more familiar in Europe. The Swedish Government has purchased ten of his works for the Thiel Gallery, in Stockholm, including his famous "Hunchback" and "The Sphinx." "Rhapsody" is on exhibition in the Salon in Paris. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid has several Edstrom pieces in her collection.

The story of Edstrom's labor for success has been often told. He was born of Swedish parents in Ottumwa, Iowa, and for a time sold newspapers on the streets so he could get money to study. With $4 in his pocket he went from Iowa to Stockholm, and later studied in Florence, Naples and Paris. Today he is one of the leaders in his art.

I. LINCOLN, SPY AGENT, TAKEN IN U. S. TRAP

Elusive Fugitive, Sought For Weeks, Runs Against Secret Service Men

New York, February 19.—Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, former member of Parliament, and self-confessed German spy, who escaped from the custody of a Federal deputy marshal on January 18 and has since been openly defying the United States officials, was captured tonight.

Four operatives of the Department of Justice surprised Lincoln while he was walking leisurely along Broadway at Twenty-ninth street. One pressed a revolver into the pit of Lincoln's stomach and said:

"You're under arrest, Lincoln."

Lincoln Sneers at His Captors

Handcuffs were slipped on his wrist. Instead of being crestfallen, Lincoln sneeringly remarked:

"I congratulate you. You are extremely clever. But I was given up because I refused to pay tribute to a deputy marshal. I am going to see that the man who betrayed me is prosecuted for blackmail."

Lincoln was thrust into a taxicab and taken to the Federal building where he was examined by members of the anarchist squad.

He continued to taunt his captors. Piecemeal his story was wormed from him. For some time he was living in Red Bank, N. J.

Returns for Trunk, is Trailed

Just after his escape he lived in an apartment in the Bronx, where he left a trunk when he moved to Red Bank. It was in quest of this trunk, which the landlord refused to give up without cash payment for a debt, that Lincoln came to Manhattan.

Government officials were notified and he was trailed from the Bronx to Broadway, where his capture occurred.

Lincoln denied that he escaped from a Brooklyn restaurant. That story was told, he says, to protect the marshal who permitted him to escape. His flight, he declared, began at the Hotel Knickerbocker, where, he says, he was frequently permitted to visit.

Says Marshals Levied Tribute

"I would still be at liberty if I had been willing to pay tribute to the deputy marshals," Lincoln declared boastingly. "I have been feeding them for a long time and finally got tired of it. Why only a couple of days ago one of them came to Red Bank to see me. He demanded that I give him $200. I refused and he went away in a huff. I didn't think he had the nerve to give me up, but he did and I was captured."

When taken Lincoln was dressed in the height of fashion. Not a scrap of paper was found on him, nor did he carry a weapon of any kind. A wallet held $55 in money.

Lincoln, since his capture, has written a number of letters to the press, in which he defied the secret service to capture him. In his last letter he threatened an expose of conditions in the United States marshal's office in Brooklyn and the Department of Justice in Washington. He hinted that dismissals and resignations would follow on the heels of his disclosures.

While being questioned by secret service agents, Lincoln became angry and protested in loud tones that the United States government had not treated him fairly or he would not have run away."

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R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

6872

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Classified Advertisements

(Other classified advertisements on Page 12)

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03 Mond. & Thursd.	15.53
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays			Peking-Mukden Line		
9.35 Mond. & Thursd.	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
4 45	18 27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1 25	1.25
4 .55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10 Thursd.	1.10 Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18 41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12 40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Techow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7		221				8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3 56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.35	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03	221	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9						10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18	523	arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13 28		dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	6 1	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Perry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai—Down**

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep	7.35		9.00	10.20	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang..	8.03		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.09	
SOOCHOW .. arr	9.40		11.34	12.43	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
dep	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
dep	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
dep	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
dep	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			4.14
dep	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..		..	..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	0.46
dep	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.38	
dep	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	2.53
dep	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.14
WUSIH .. arr	11.48		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
dep	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
dep	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.56	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) **Woosung to Shanghai—Up**

MILES.	STATIONS.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6 20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3 39	5.34	7.54
10. 9	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15

MILES.	STATIONS.	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p m	p.m.	p m.	p.m.	p.m.
	WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10 45	1.15	2 40	4 10	6.00	8.25
6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8 47
10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1 45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.55

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed	4 Fast	6 Slow	8 Coolie Goods	10 Express	12 Local Mixed
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p m.
Shanghai South .....dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang.....arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang.....dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai.....		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing .....arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing .....dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah.....arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah.....dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow .....arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow .....dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed	3 Fast	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Express	11 Local Mixed
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow .....arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.18
Hangchow .....dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah.....arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah.....dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing .....arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Ka Shing .....dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang.....arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang.....dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	14	16	18	20	22	24
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow .....arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow .....dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13	15	17	19	21	23
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.10				5.10	
Hangchow .....arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow .....dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

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Replies must be called for

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INTERIM DIVIDEND

The Directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of ten per cent (being at the rate of One Tael per share) on the issued capital of the Company payable on and after April 7th, 1916, to Shareholders on the Register at March 31st, 1916.

The Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 7th April, both days inclusive.

ISSUE OF NEW SHARES

Shareholders who are entitled to participate in the issue of new shares offered by circular dated January 8, 1916, are reminded that the last date fixed for acceptance of the offer accompanied by payment to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation is March 31st, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEDDES & CO., LTD.

Secretaries.

Shanghai, March 21, 1916. 9143

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WESTERN DISTRICT. To let, at 61, Carter Road, superior furnished bed-sitting-room, facing south, large verandah and bathroom attached. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate. 9103

TO LET, a flat of two large rooms, with verandah, bathroom and kitchen attached. Apply to 56, Range Road. 9136-M-24

WELL-FURNISHED Front Room, with small room, bathroom, balcony attached, and board. Suitable for married couple or bachelors. Melbourne House, 12A, Quinsan Gardens. 9134

TO LET, Range Road, three-roomed attic, and bathroom attached, $25. Apply to Box 451, THE CHINA PRESS. 9088

TO LET, at 7, Carter Road, excellent furnished bed-sitting rooms, facing south, with bathroom attached. Also well-furnished attic rooms, with or without board. Verandah, garden, telephone, tram station. Terms very moderate. 9080-A-17

19, North Szechuen Road, to let, one large back room, also one small room. Accommodation for table guests. Moderate charges. 9037

TO LET, very large rooms, well-furnished, with or without board. Apply to 36, Yuhang Road. 9078-M-28

NOS. 8 and 11, Quinsan Gardens. Rooms facing Park, with all comforts. No. 11. 9070-M-31

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED EXPORT MAN, neutral, seeks position with reliable firm as manager of export department or chief assistant. Apply, stating terms, to Box 472, THE CHINA PRESS. 9146

LADY steno-typist desires position willing to start at once, with any salary. Apply to Box 471, THE CHINA PRESS. 9145-M-24

A GERMAN lady (experienced) desires position as stenographer and typist. German and English. A commercial firm preferred. Apply to Box 462, THE CHINA PRESS. 9117

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED: Competent Bookkeeper and Office Assistant. Only those thoroughly capable of keeping a set of books need apply. When replying, state experience and salary required, to Box 473, THE CHINA PRESS. 9147-M-24

HOUSES TO LET

WANTED, married couple to share five-roomed house in Dixwell Road. Apply to Box 476, THE CHINA PRESS. 9153-M-25

TO LET, from 15th June for three months, a well-furnished ideal summer residence, tennis, stables—Avenue Joffre. Apply to Box 469, THE CHINA PRESS. 9141

FURNISHED HOUSE to let, 5 months, Western district, 2 minutes from tram. Modern conveniences, garage, conservatory, vegetable and flower garden. Good home for the summer. Available April 21st. Apply to Box 470, THE CHINA PRESS. 9144-M-24

BROADWAY TERRACE. Cosy 4-roomed houses in Broadway, every convenience and close to trams. Apply to 10, Yangtszepoo Road. 9105-M-25

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, a nice bungalow or small furnished house, from 1st of April. Apply to Box 477, THE CHINA PRESS. 9156-M-24

WANTED, well-furnished flat to accommodate four bachelors. Send terms and particulars to Box 475, THE CHINA PRESS. 9152-M-24

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd. 8910

Are you aware

that

Our Fresh Cream Cheese

is essential for the table?

Remember that prompt delivery is our motto.

'Phone **4740** will do the Work. 8842

BILLIARDS

MESSRS. Boyes, Bassett & Co. have been appointed agents for Messrs. Burroughs and Watts, Ld., 19, Soho Square, London, from January 4, 1916, and are now prepared to quote prices and take orders. 9151

A. D. C.

EXTRAORDINARY NOTICE

THE

"Pursuit of Pamela"

A THIRD PERFORMANCE

of the above Comedy will be given

On Saturday, 25th March

at 9 p.m. Sharp

Booking at Moutrie's

The Public are notified that all Seats booked and not taken up in 24 hours will be resold. 9129

UNDERWOOD

"The machine you will eventually buy"

The typewriter standard by which all others are Judged

Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

B-202, KIANGSE ROAD

'Phone 3805 9140

Kiangwan Races

25th March, 1916

First Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m.

ENTRANCE TICKETS $1.00 each.

RACE BOOKS 20 cents each, obtainable on the Kiangwan Race Course.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary,

International Recreation Club. 9148

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

French Government Loans

The BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE is receiving, as formerly, and at best exchange obtainable, subscriptions for either the Bonds or the Obligations de la Defense Nationale. 9142

The National Loan of the Third Year of the Republic of China (1914)

$16,000,000 & Supplementary Issue of $8,000,000

AND

The National Loan of the Fourth Year of the Republic of China (1915)

$24,000,000

SUBSCRIBERS to the above two Loans are hereby notified that the Interest Instalments for the month of March, each amounting to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand ($120,000)—$240,000 in all—have been duly received by the undersigned and brought to Loan Service Account.

F. A. AGLEN,

Inspector General of Customs.

Inspectorate General of Customs, Peking, 16th March, 1916. 9122

CHENG RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of Directors of the Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited, held on Monday, the 20th March, 1916, it was decided to pay on 31st March, 1916, an interim dividend of 4%—equal to 20 Tael Cents per share—on the Capital of the Company to those shareholders on record on 24th March, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 24th day of March to 31st of March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.,

Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, March 20, 1916 9130

In The United States Court For China

In the matter of the Last will and Testament of Thomas Shirdan, deceased.

Cause No. 486

Testamentary Proc. No. 184

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas Shirdan, deceased, late of Shanghai, China, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned, Executrix of his estate, at Shanghai, China, on or before September fifteenth, 1916; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Executrix.

Francis Gertrude Shirdan.

Shanghai, China, March 15, 1916. 9069

Just Received

Cream and White Serges
Indigo Blue Serge
White Piques, 8 patterns
Mosquito Netting, any width
"Aertex" Cellular Underwear
" Pyjamas and Shirts
Real Poplin Ties
Silk Stockings and Socks,
etc., etc., etc.,

H. G. HILL & CO.

'Phone 2240

129, North Soochow Road,

2 doors from General Hospital

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Limited

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the fourteenth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned (No. 1 The Bund) on Friday, the 31st March, 1916, at 3.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, for the year ended 31st October, 1915.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to the 31st March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN,

General Agent.

Shanghai, 15th March, 1916. 9062

The Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Local Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th March to the 5th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Local Board,

ILBERT & Co., Ltd.,

Local Secretaries. 9096

NOTICE

WE regret to have to notify our customers that, owing to the increased cost of Provisions, coupled with increased freight on same, we are reluctantly compelled to advance our retail prices from 1st April next.

Shanghai Chinese Provision Dealers 9124

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No 2369

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

THE Council is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery of the following electrical materials:—

(a) 19 miles of vulcanised wire and cable.

(b) 33 miles of triple braid weatherproof wire.

Detailed specifications and further information may be obtained upon application to the Electrical Engineer, Electricity Department, 66, Szechuen Road. A charge of Tls. 5 will be made for each specification, which will be returned upon receipt of a bona fide tender.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned not later than noon on Thursday, March 30, 1916, and should be marked: "Tender for Electrical Materials."

The Council reserves to itself the right to accept the whole or part of any tender.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender or to pay any expenses which the tenderers may incur in tendering.

The contractor whose tender is eventually accepted may be required to give satisfactory security for the performance of the contract.

The names of tenderers with the prices quoted will be published in the Municipal Gazette.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, March 23, 1916. 9154

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2370.

THE Council invites tenders for the construction of Boiler House Foundations at the Riverside Electricity Power Station, Yangtszepoo Road.

Plans, specification and all necessary information may be obtained upon application at the Public Works Department, 7a, The Bund.

The Council reserves to itself the right to accept the whole or part of any tender.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender or to pay any expenses which the tenderers may incur in tendering.

The contractor whose tender is eventually accepted may be required to give satisfactory security for the performance of the contract.

The names of tenderers, with prices quoted, will be published in the Municipal Gazette.

Sealed tenders must be forwarded to the undersigned not later than noon on Thursday, March 30, 1916.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, March 23, 1916. 9155

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poora, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN,

General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916. 8883

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1, Yuenmingyuen Road, on Thursday, 30th March, 1916, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd to 30th March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN,

General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916. 8884

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, a full-sized billiard table complete, in good condition. Reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply to Box 474, THE CHINA PRESS. 9149-M-25

FOR SALE, one teakwood steam launch, 53 ft. long, 11 ft. beam, 6 ft. depth. Apply China Mercantile Agency, 69, Rue du Consulat. 9150-M-25

FOR SALE, one pointer-bitch (pup). Owner offers for $25 cash. Apply to Box 468, THE CHINA PRESS. 9139-M-23

FOR SALE, Mitchell 6-cylinder touring-car. Owner leaving for home. Apply to Box 428, THE CHINA PRESS. 9039

FOR SALE, fox terrier, pup, three months old. Apply to Box 467, THE CHINA PRESS. 9137-M-24

FOR SALE, "Overland" 1915 model 80 T, 5-passenger, touring; electric starter, etc., In excellent condition. Apply to Box 465, THE CHINA PRESS. 9126-M-26

FOR SALE, Barred Plymouth Rock chicken eggs for hatching. No stock for sale. T. M. Wilkinson, Foochow. 8886

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 11

MOTOR? WEST 1090. ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co